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## CANADIAN PLAN FAILS TO STOP ILLICIT LIQUOR

Stock Ostensibly Exported Diverted to Bootlegger Trade in Dominion

## WIDESPREAD TRAFFIC DISCLOSED IN SURVEY

Word "Honor" Is Unknown to Most Brewers, Official of British Columbia Says

To show the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, to present some of the latest moral, social, and economic aspects of the subject, and to point out how prohibition is proving its worth and why it should be strengthened rather than modified, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 13 articles to help clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign. The following article, the third in the series, presents data supplementing a previous series published in the Monitor on the "Quebec Liquor System," and—taken together with other articles to appear later in the series—is intended to offer material for a just appraisal of the systems of liquor sale and control in Canada.

By RICHARD L. STROUT  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WINDSOR, Ont.—When Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York in his speech accepting the nomination of the Democratic Party on Aug. 22, advocated state sale of alcohol as a substitute for prohibition, and mentioned the Canadian system by name, it became the duty of every well-informed voter in the United States to find out the real conditions regarding liquor control in the provinces of Canada.

On the one hand, Governor Smith praised the Canadian system, asserting that similar control in the United States "would re-establish respect for law, and terminate the agitation which has injected discord into the ranks of the great political parties."

On the other hand, ardent supporters of prohibition straightway attacked the Canadian system, and Senator William E. Borah declared that today, in Canada, "liquor is plentiful, corruption is rampant, and bootlegging universal."

The impartial voter must decide between these two views. The question is, first, has state control, as practiced in the Canadian provinces, and second, would a similar system be successful in the United States?

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## Wets' Sympathy for the Farmer Taken With Salt

Grain Men Know Products Once Sold to Brewers Have Built Up Dairies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The anxiety of eastern wets over agricultural losses they attribute to prohibition finds extremely little company among the farmers themselves. They seem strangely unappreciative of this sudden sympathy.

Heretofore western farmers have been inclined to believe the East did not think enough about them. Now when seaboard wets discover a brotherhood based on beer and hour-long farmers from the section find it hard to recognize the relationship. Eastern antiprohibition concern for the farmer is rather calling out such comment as the following from the Prairie Farmer of this city, one of the best-known farm papers of the middle West:

"Advocates of changes in the prohibition law are inconsistent in some of their arguments. A recent editorial in the New York Evening World says that farmers have lost millions by prohibition and that drinking is as prevalent as ever."

"Both statements cannot be true. If bootleggers are making as much liquor as was formerly made by the breweries and distilleries they must be using as much grain. If they are importing instead of making it, the situation is the same, for the grain market is on an international basis. The amount of liquor now being made and consumed is probably greatly exaggerated. The market for grain has probably been curtailed somewhat. But whatever the farmer may have lost in the grain market through prohibition has been made up many times over in the milk market. The dairy cow is taking all the grain rejected by the breweries and the distilleries and much more, and is converting it into a product that is much better for the human race."

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## Just What Is Being "Controlled" by Liquor Control in Canada?

NOT THE AMOUNT OF LIQUOR DRUNK, for Ontario is buying liquor at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week.—Ontario Liquor Board. In Alberta 4,000,000 gallons of liquor sold in second year of "control."—Alberta Liquor Board. "Sales of beer increased 1,000,000 gallons over last year."—Quebec Liquor Commission. The seven provinces having "Government Control," with a population of 10,000,000, spend \$160,000,000 a year for liquor.—Reports of the seven liquor control boards.

NOT THE SALE OF HARD LIQUOR, for "since the opening of the beer parlors the sales of hard liquors increased 50 per cent."—British Columbia Liquor Board. Sale of hard spirits increased 32,275 gallons in one year.—Quebec Liquor Commission. Sale of hard liquor increased 33 per cent in last two years.—Saskatchewan Liquor Board, 1927.

NOT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DRINKING—Alberta issued 60,000 permits the first year; two years later she issued 144,000 permits.—Alberta Liquor Board. In Ontario 220,440 permits were issued in first four months.—Ontario Liquor Board. Drunkenness among women increased 53 per cent.—Montreal Star.

NOT DRUNKENNESS—"If all the drunks were arrested there would be no room for them in the jails."—Police Commissioner C. F. Burton of Manitoba. "Arrests for drunkenness increased 125 per cent in first eight months."—Saskatchewan Liquor Board. "All records for inebriates were broken today when 89 Labor Day celebrants faced Magistrate Cohen."—Toronto Star.

NOT BOOTLEGGING—"Our greatest problem is moonshine in the country districts."—Alberta Liquor Board. "Bootlegging increased 111 per cent in first year."—Saskatchewan Liquor Board. "As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as is sold in the Government stores."—British Columbia Liquor Board.

Many Canadians are discovering instead of liquor being controlled by the Government, the Government is being controlled by liquor.—Buffalo Citizens' Committee of 10,000 for Law Enforcement.

## TURBINE ENGINE IMPROVEMENT IS ANNOUNCED

Dissertation Given Before Marine Engineers on Increased Motorship Power

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Alfred Buchi, Swiss engineer, speaking at a crowded meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers here unfolded before the Diesel engine experts of the British shipping community his plans for getting at least 50 per cent more power out of the existing motorships by the installation of turbo-blowers or supercharging. Less than 24 hours before Sir Charles Parsons, the inventor of the turbine engine, had announced that he had perfected a system for increasing the power of steam reciprocating engines.

Thus the stage is once more set for a struggle for supremacy between steam and oil engines, a struggle which has been increasing in intensity for the past five years and promises to become more acute as systems for utilizing pulverized coal develop. Mr. Buchi's complete turbo-charger internal combustion engine consists of three parts: an internal combustion engine proper, an exhaust gas turbine and a pump for charging the air.

The system which he is advocating at the moment is to call upon the internal combustion engine itself to furnish power only, and utilize an exhaust gas turbine to provide the auxiliary power required for the blower. Tests have proved that an effective increase in the output of the turbo-charged four-cycle engine is 50 per cent with the mean temperature of working cycle lower, and with the same maximum combustion pressure. The extra weight of this equipment is no more than 2 per cent of the existing installation. This discovery means the prolongation of the service of the existing installations. Similarly the invention, Sir Charles Parsons announces, brings to fruition in the same way for steam reciprocating engines a series of experiments he carried out many years ago. While no details are yet available, it is believed to follow on the lines of the Bauer-Wach system, which, in about the past 12 months, has been installed in nearly 100 steamships, the last being in the Anchor Line built only two years ago with what were then believed to be very economical steam engines.

Nevertheless the introduction of the exhaust turbine as a help to the existing quadruple expansion engines has resulted in a fuel economy of 20 per cent, which means a saving per round voyage from the Clyde to Bombay of no less than £100,000.

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## SAMUEL MORSE

Inventor of the Telegraph

VARIOUS incidents which led up to his discovery which revolutionized methods of communication will be related

MONDAY on the Children's Page

## Old-Time Companies Form Organization

New York Concerns With Record of 100 Years of Activity Form Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Hundred-Year Club of New York has just been organized to bring together representatives of business organizations here which have been in continuous activity for a century or more.

Isaac Liberman, president of Arnold Constable & Co., who proposed the formation of the club a short time ago, was named chairman of a committee to direct the details of incorporation. Other members of the committee are: Charles J. McDermott of Black, Starr & Frost, who presided at the organization meeting; William Schieffelin Jr. of Schieffelin & Co.; Herbert M. Cowperthwait of the Cowperthwait Furniture Company; and James Wyper of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The following attended the organization meeting in addition to those named on the organization committee: Henry R. Johnston of the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Company; A. P. Williams of R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.; Charles Cason of the Chemical National Bank of New York; Joseph H. Calisher of Oakley & Co.; Warren Cruikshank of Cruikshank Company; Carl W. Culman of the North American Review; C. M. Carver of Baker, Carver and Morrell; W. P. H. Bacon of the Bacon Piano Company; Frank R. Houghton of Frank R. Houghton, Inc.; Leo V. Klauber of C. Klauber and Brothers, Inc.; Julian Mason of the New York Evening Post; A. R. Sharton of the Journal of Commerce; J. J. Mott Jr. of the Jordan Iron Works; and William Bolton of the Bronx Company.

More than 200 concerns in New York City are eligible for membership in the new group.

## Has Voter Decided Yet? These Chairmen Believe So

BELLEFONTAINE, Pa. (P).—Working on the theory that "the average voter reads the papers and already has formed his decision as to how he will vote," the Republican and Democratic chairmen of Center County have called off any further campaigning. Distribution of campaign literature, however, will be continued.

## The Presidents of Europe

Dr. Michael Hainisch Has Been a Tower of Strength to Austria During Years of Stress and Change

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
It is a remarkable fact that the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, one of the most autocratic confederations the world has ever seen, should have resulted in giving Europe two of the most successful and most democratic chief executives, both chosen from the ranks of the people, that any countries have ever had. Hainisch in Austria and Masaryk in Czechoslovakia would in pre-war times have seemed incredible as chief administrators of two such nations; today both can point to records of splendid achievement in the face of great difficulties, the completion of re-election, and the love of their respective peoples.

Dr. Michael Hainisch, who was first elected President of the Austrian Republic in December, 1920, and re-elected without a dissenting vote four years later, is a typical Austrian of the non-military type. He is a son of one of the most distinguished women that Central Europe has produced, Frau Marianne Hainisch, who remains an active and interested worker in public affairs, particularly in feminist and peace organizations. In 1870 she started a school for girls in Vienna, and has ever since worked ceaselessly in public life.

Under such family training, her son, who has won the affection of the Austrian people to such a degree that his political opponents refused

## SMITH ATTACKS HOOVER'S VIEWS ON MANY ISSUES

Nashville Speech Rebuttal of G. O. P. Nominee's Elizabethton Address

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In a speech here, in which he reversed his own previously announced procedure of campaigning, Governor Smith renewed his effort to provoke his opponent into a controversy with him and went a step further on the water power issue.

He announced that he favored "Government ownership, operation and control" of Muscle Shoals. In making this declaration, the Democratic candidate took a position contrary to that of Henry Horton, Governor of Tennessee, who is running for re-election as an opponent of Government operation. Governor Horton is supporting Governor Smith in his presidential race and introduced him when he spoke here.

Governor Smith's assertion on the power question was characterized by members of his party as a specific bid for the endorsement of such progressives as George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, while at the same time undertaking to undermine whatever advantage Mr. Hoover may have obtained by his statement on the subject during and following his recent address in Elizabethton, Tenn.

## Rebuttal to Hoover's Speech

The Democratic candidate's address here was entirely in the nature of a rebuttal to Mr. Hoover's Tennessee speech. He challenged the Republican candidate's views and declarations of policy, and also took occasion to assail statements made by Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Mr. Hoover's running mate, and the Coolidge Administration.

Previous to beginning his second campaign tour which has taken him through reported doubtful southern and border states, Governor Smith repeatedly informed newspaper men that he would not make an address in Tennessee. The only speech he would deliver, he insisted, would be in Louisville, Ky.

His southern tour was to be in the nature of a back platform sort, without speeches, excepting the Louisville address. He explained that he had determined upon this policy in order to conserve his strength, also because he did not wish to repeat himself on issues of Tennessee. In his speech here the Democratic candidate disregarded this program, but only after considerable mystery as to what would occur. Reporters on his special train got an impression that he contemplated a speech through an inadvertent remark from one of the clerks engaged in typing the address. This was some time after midnight, while en route to this city.

## Decides to Make Speech

In the morning word was given out that it was still undecided whether the candidate would talk. Later it was definitely ascertained that there would be a speech.

Various explanations were forthcoming from members of his party, as to the reason for the uncertainty concerning the Nashville speech. It was said the reluctance to talk was due to a difference between Governor Smith and Governor Horton, over the power question. It was further stated that Governor Smith did not want to speak but was prevailed upon by Tennessee and southern campaign managers, who argued that the situation demanded that he reply to Mr. Hoover.

According to the Democratic authority, Mr. Hoover's Elizabethton speech made an extremely favorable impression on Tennessee and the South in general and that it was urgent by necessary that a reply be made by a "responsible" source. From another quarter the information was forthcoming that no other speech but the Louisville address was scheduled, because the Democratic candidate had been invited to speak only at the end of the tour, when he was uncertain of his reception in the southern states. It was therefore

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## SIMMONS URGES NORTH CAROLINA TO BEAT SMITH

Nominee Hiding Prohibition Issue by Bigotry Charge, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEWBERN, N. C.—Championing the cause of prohibition and defending the people's right to vote against any effort to nullify it, Senator F. M. Simmons called on the voters to defeat Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for President. It was in his first public speech since his pre-convention assault on the New York's candidacy, and was delivered in the course of introducing Frank R. McNinch leader of the opposition to Smith in North Carolina, at an open air rally here.

"The inspiration, the moving, the controlling power which made North Carolina a prohibition state came from the church, the pulpit and the mothers and the fathers," Mr. Simmons declared, adding that it was the result of their work and not that of the politicians, the lawyers and the office seekers. "I hope they will come to its defense, regardless of what the politicians have to say about it, regardless of what the lawyers have to say about it."

The Democratic National Committee was charged by the Senator with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Japanese Await China's Action Concerning Pacts

Negotiations With Nanking Not to Be Resumed Until Withdrawal Is Made

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
TOKYO — Baron Tanaka, the Prime Minister, says that Japan will not open negotiations with Nanking until Nanking formally withdraws its abrogation of the treaty. The Foreign Office describes the situation as more hopeful.

Baron Tanaka sees no necessity for negotiations with Nanking regarding railway questions in Manchuria and Mongolia, because such negotiations are now being conducted at Mukden. He says that Schlichter's visit to Nanking was merely to make preliminary inquiries into Nanking's proposals on tariff matters and that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, will be instructed to carry on the actual negotiations.

Baron Tanaka, speaking of the prospect in China, said: "I am inclined to think the present Nanking Government will not collapse so readily, in view of the fact that the whole Chinese nation, tired of incessant warfare, is yearning for the appearance of a stable, constructive government."

## AIRPORT BEING BUILT ON MEXICAN BORDER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The first international airport along the United States-Mexican border is being built on a 654-acre plot in Douglas, adjoining 640 acres on the Mexican side. This airport will be the first station in the extension of the Los Angeles-Tucson air passenger route to El Paso, Tex. Jack Frye, president of the Aero Corporation of California, has announced.

Service on the extended route to El Paso is to begin on Nov. 1, Mr. Frye declared.

## Signing Pact of Amity and Arbitration



Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, Appending His Signature to Greco-Italian Treaty, While Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, Awaits His Turn to Sign. This Treaty Has Been Followed by a Protocol Between Greece and Yugoslavia.

## Radio Telephone Connects Spain and United States

President Coolidge Converses With King Alfonso in Opening Service

WASHINGTON (P).—Speaking over a radio and cable circuit 6500 miles long, President Coolidge and King Alfonso of Spain, inaugurated today a telephone service between the two countries, acclaiming "the new factor in the perpetuation of friendship and peace between them."

Availing himself of his first opportunity to speak by radio-telephone with Europe, Mr. Coolidge told King Alfonso that with the possibility of communicating with far countries by word of mouth "the danger of any serious disagreement is immeasurably lessened."

The Chief Executive also took the opportunity to express to the Spanish King his satisfaction that the United States and Spain adopted identical attitudes as to the promotion of peace in the world as shown by Spain's prompt indication that she would become a party to the recently concluded movement for the outlawry of war.

## Will Prevent Misinterpretation

After greeting King Alfonso "in the name of the people of the United States," and listening to a short address from his interlocutor, President Coolidge said over the telephone:

"I welcome this added link, no less strong because it is invisible, between Spain and the United States. I believe it to be true that when two men can talk together the danger of any serious disagreement is immeasurably lessened and that what is true of individuals is true of nations. The international telephone, therefore, which carries the warmth and the friendliness of the human voice, will always correct what might be misinterpreted in the written word."

"Whatever brings our two countries closer is of value to us and to the world. This western hemisphere, discovered by the wonderful navigators of Spain, has always owed much to your country. The language of Spain is the language of a great part of the Americas. The fine traditions of Spain are the basis of the culture of a large part of the Americas and our friendship with the great nations to the south draws us closer to their mother country."

## Stand Together for Amity

"With your country and with theirs the United States stands for the promotion of world understanding and peace. I was therefore particularly pleased that Spain so promptly and generously adhered to the general pact for the renunciation of war. It was what I expected on

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## Huge Wedge of Mediterranean Waters Push Into Atlantic Depths, Experts Say

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COPENHAGEN—Dr. I. N. Nielsen, the Danish hydrographic authority, who accompanied the Dana expedition during the early portion of their round-the-world trip, has returned to Copenhagen and states that they have found confirmation of a discovery he had made on a previous occasion.

The water of the Mediterranean contains more salt than almost any other ocean and at a depth of about one kilometer vast volumes of the

## ZEPPELIN ASKS ATTENDANCE OF SURFACE SHIP

Airship Reports Damage to the Cover of Its Port Horizontal

## LATER NEWS SAYS REPAIRS EFFECTED

Message Further States That the Dirigible Is Proceeding at Half Speed

WASHINGTON (P).—The navy department received a radiogram from the Graf Zeppelin at 6:35 o'clock eastern standard time today stating that she was proceeding at a reduced air speed of about 50 knots and that her position was 33 degrees north and 45 degrees west. The passage was rough, the message said.

The message sent at 6:35 o'clock, eastern standard time and 11:35 o'clock Greenwich time, said that the ship was damaged on the port horizontal and that repairs were being effected. It requested that a surface vessel in the vicinity follow the course of the airship. It added that the air speed was 35 knots. Naval authorities here said that it was impossible to determine exactly how fast the ship was actually traveling compared with the ground speed.

The dirigible's position was 1800 miles due east of Charleston, S. C., and 1100 miles due east of Bermuda.

## Cruisers Held in Readiness

The navy department ordered all the light cruisers stationed at Hampton Roads and the squadrons of destroyers at Charleston, S. C. to be ready to leave immediately for the assistance of the dirigible in case they are needed.

The port horizontal is a fin used as a stabilizing and vertical motion of the ship and is located on the rear end.

Another message received from the Zeppelin said that at 2 p. m. Greenwich mean time, or 9 o'clock eastern standard time, the ship was at latitude 33 degrees and longitude 45 west, which indicated that she had made some progress. The message said that the crew had effected limited repairs and at the time expected to need for the surface vessel. The message requested the latest weather reports. It was indicated that the Zeppelin had shifted her course direct for the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J.

Naval authorities figured out that between the time of the first message from the Zeppelin and the second from Lieut.-Commander Rosendahl which was three hours and five minutes later, the ship had traveled approximately 150 miles, which placed her north of the Bermuda Islands and about 950 miles from them.

## Two Messages Received

Two messages were made public simultaneously by the Navy Department. Commandant Rosendahl's message was relayed via Louisville, N. S., and possibly other points before being received here. It read:

"Time 11:25 G. M. T. (6:25 eastern standard time) position Zeppelin latitude 32 north, longitude 42 west, course for Cape Hatteras, proceeding half speed about 35 knots air speed account damage to cover of port horizontal. Effecting repairs as conditions permit. Request surface vessel proceed along our course and stand by. Request weather conditions to be sent by radio rain squalls at present. Rosendahl."

The other message received at 11:45 a. m., signed Graf Zeppelin, via Chatham, Mass., and directed to the Navy Department, read:

"Proceeding reduced air speed and 50 knots ground speed. Proceeding for Cape Hatteras. Position 33 north, 45 west, at 14:30 G. M. T. (9:30 eastern standard time)."

## Weather Forecast Requested

"Effecting limited repairs. At present anticipate no need for surface vessel. Request weather synopsis and forecast along present course."

NAVAL AIR STATION, Lakehurst, N. J. (P).—Informed of the message from the Graf Zeppelin, in which it was stated that the dirigible was having trouble with her port horizontal, officers of the air station said that the ship could make a landing on the ocean, if necessary, and that if the weather was not too rough, part of the Graf Zeppelin would probably remain aloft for 24 hours or more.

Lieutenant Commander Wicks said that the port horizontal of the German ship which was reported damaged, was undoubtedly the elevator rudder. He expressed the opinion that if weather conditions were not too unfavorable, the ship could slow down and make repairs. In the event this was impossible he said that it might be possible to disconnect the port horizontal and use the starboard horizontal only.

In the event of a forced landing on the ocean, Lieut.-Commander Wicks said that the passengers could be moved up into the body of the ship, where quarters for the crew are located. What the naval dirigible Los Angeles could furnish to the German Zeppelin, in the event that the American ship was sent to the rescue, was problematical, he said, and would depend upon conditions when the Los Angeles arrived on the scene.

## Dr. Eckener Recipient of Many Congratulations

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—According to the latest news received here, the flight of the Graf Zeppelin is so satisfactory that Dr. Eckener expects to arrive in New York tomorrow morning. A wireless received at Friedrichshafen says that a rear wind from Gibraltar



Toronto, Canada



## OCEAN ISLANDS FOR AIRCRAFT RAISE PROBLEMS

International Aspects of  
Landing Places at Sea  
Discussed in France

PARIS—The international aspects of the scheme to establish floating or fixed artificial islands for the use of aircraft in midocean is receiving serious attention in France. Has any nation the right to erect an air station in the Atlantic or other frequented sea route without a specific agreement with every country which considers itself concerned? Can a private company undertake such construction unless it is internationally authorized?

These are a few of the questions which are raised, and since there is every likelihood, in opinion of experts, that the next important move in aerial navigation is the provision of such halting places on wide seas, it is perhaps time that the implications should be worked out.

M. Bourgois, in the Revue de Paris, writes that the appearance of floating islands would provoke grave problems of international rights. The territorial jurisdiction of nations normally extends for a distance of three miles from the coast. Beyond the maritime domain is common to all. But it does not follow that anybody can, without consultations, erect stations in midocean.

In the opinion of M. Bourgois, floating islands can be held to constitute, theoretically at least, an obstacle to navigation. This objection can easily be overcome by giving the islands sound, light and radio electric signals. This precaution is indeed envisaged in various schemes, and it would obviously be necessary, not only for shipping, but for airplanes, which the islands are designed to serve. Therefore no disagreement can conceivably arise on that score.

Yet the signals of light, sound and electricity must be subject to some rules and cannot be arbitrarily decided upon. The rules necessitate an international accord, for at an early date it is to be expected that the various nations will have their floating islands. Moreover, this question may develop into a matter of military concern, for once the islands prove their worth from the viewpoint of air navigation there seems no reason why they should not be established for small naval units. Thus there opens a subject of considerable importance.

## Radio Telephone Connects Spain and United States

(Continued from Page 1)  
the part of your great and peace-loving nation.  
"I am especially glad thus orally to greet Your Majesty because I know the position of great personal responsibility you hold in directing the policies and progress of your country. I wish for Your Majesty a long and happy life, and for your country all the prosperity and happiness which come from wise and benevolent leadership in all those things which make life richer and finer."

President Coolidge's voice employed about one-fifth of a second to reach the King of Spain, 6500 miles away in Madrid. The circuit employed included wire transmission from Washington to Rocky Point, Long Island, whence Mr. Coolidge's remarks were broadcast across 3000 miles of ocean to Cupar, Scotland.

Reply of King Alfonso  
From Cupar, 1154 miles of direct wire circuit brought the Chief Executive's voice to the King of Spain, over British and French telephone lines and through a submarine cable across the Channel.  
The King of Spain's voice was returned by a similar arrangement with the broadcasting plant at Rugby, Eng., and the radio receiving set at Houlton, Me.

The King replied to Mr. Coolidge as follows:

"I heartily reciprocate in my own name, and in that of Spain's the greetings of Your Excellency.  
"Mr. President, I thank you for the cordial words in which you do Spain the honor and justice to recognize her outstanding services to the Americas, and I agree that we ought to expect from this new means of communication ever closer relations because of the intimate and more perfect understanding between the two peoples."

"I reiterate to Your Excellency, with my salutations, the testimony of my most sincere appreciation, and extend best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the United States."

## Historic Tree Seed to Help Good Will

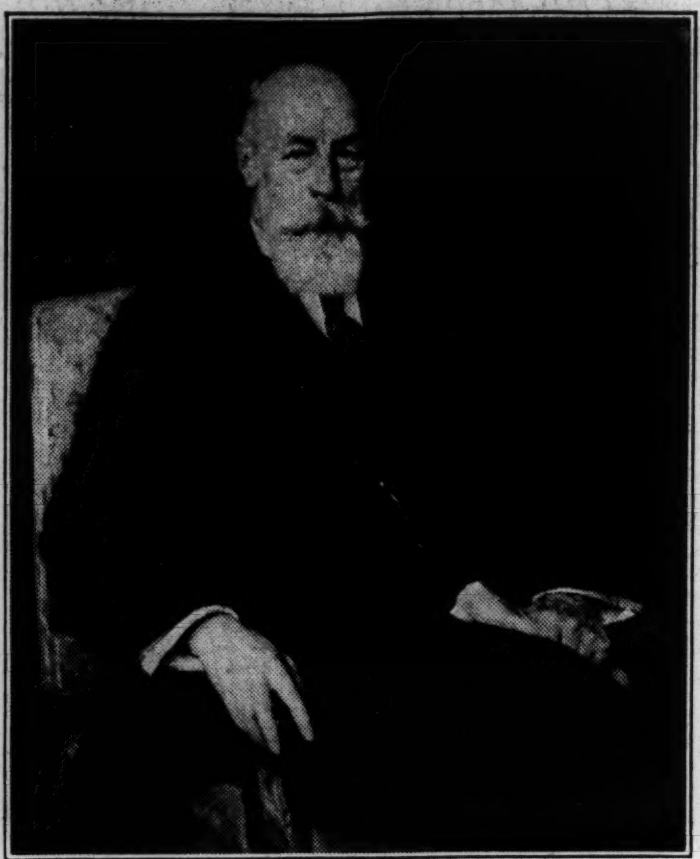
Horse-Chestnuts From Tree  
Planted by Washington's  
Friend to Be Medium

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Residents of Bath, a few miles north of this city, have just discovered an historic tree, the fruit of which is to be used to "plant good will and friendship" throughout the world.

It is a horse chestnut and the records of its planting show that it was one of 12 trees given by Col. "Lighthorse" Harry Lee to George Washington in 1785. General Washington, who at that time had as his guest at Mount Vernon Gen. Robert Brown, owner of the land in the vicinity of Bath, gave General Brown two of them. The remaining 10 were planted at Mount Vernon, but none survived. One of the two that General Brown planted at Bath still lives and flourishes.

Nuts from this tree will be sent to every Governor in the United States and to every ruler in the world, with the idea that their planting may betoken friendship and peace. The first allotment of nuts will be set aside for planting in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

## Pillar of Austria's New-Found Stability



DR. MICHAEL HAINISCH  
President of the Young Austrian Republic, Under Whose Far-Seeing Guidance the Nation Has Won Its Way From the Chaos Left by the War to a Settled Position Among the Democracies of the New Era.

## The Presidents of Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

tural possibilities and limitations was a tower of strength to Austria in the complex negotiations which took place with the League of Nations and with Austria's former fellow-provincers.

The Austrian President's real trying out came in solving the questions that were to decide whether Austria would be able to maintain an existence and feed its people with its territory cut to an area which is roughly equal in area to Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and with a population of about 6,500,000, of whom nearly 2,000,000 are represented by the intensely urban and cosmopolitan city

of Vienna. Much of the population of the latter were people who had endured great war sufferings and knew little of democratic ideas or the functioning of democratic government. Through these situations, Dr. Hainisch's good temper, sound advice and strong hold on the people were perhaps the saving clauses.

In Vienna the President is a familiar figure. He strides along the street, regardless of the weather, in the bareheaded fashion so popular in that city. In a city of volatile emotions harassed by troubles of great magnitude, and in a country which is yet far from knowing what its eventual position in Central Europe is to become, he is an inspiring factor of strength and confidence.

## Airport Building Continues Active

25 New Ones in United States  
Are Reported by Agents of  
Commerce Department

WASHINGTON—Within a month, 25 more municipal airports have been proposed, it is announced by the Department of Commerce, from Vermont to California.

Construction work on airways is progressing, and work on seven new air routes is reported by field agents as follows:

New Orleans-Atlanta: Work beginning at western end of Selma-Atlanta section. Concrete footings for tower anchor legs have been installed.

Louisville-Cleveland: All tower anchor legs have been installed. Contractor has started at north end and is working southward.

Pomona City-Tulsa: Twenty acetylene blinkers have been installed and are in operation.

Los Angeles-Salt Lake: A number of towers have been erected and directional arrows poured.

San Francisco-Salt Lake: A few towers have been erected and directional arrows installed. Work on the Blue Canyon-Verdi section is expected to be finished before the arrival of bad weather.

Los Angeles-San Francisco: Airway completed with the exception of two additional beacons and one electric blinker now being installed.

San Francisco-Seattle: A majority of the towers have been erected and some electrical installations made.

## BRITISH TRY TO SAVE GERMAN SHIP

LONDON—The heroic efforts of the captain and crew of a British steamer to save a crippled German ship, taking the latter 1000 miles in tow in tremendous seas, were described by the officers of the Anglo-American Oil Company's tanker, Comanche, when it limped into Falmouth.

While on a voyage from America to Bristol, the Comanche sighted the German steamer Maria Pitango, flying signals of distress and asking assistance to the Azores, as her boiler and tubes were defective. After the Comanche's salvage efforts lasted a week it was found impossible to save the German ship, which was leaking badly, and the officers and crew had to abandon her. Soon afterward she became waterlogged and foundered. The Comanche landed the shipwrecked crew at Horta before proceeding to Bristol.

## COLGATE WILL LEND MONEY FOR TUITION

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Loans to juniors and seniors, instead of scholarship awards, constitute the new financial policy of Colgate University, according to announcement just made here by George B. Cullen, president of the university. The arrangement will be effective in all cases, except those of certain prizes which are open only to the upper classmen. The university will loan a junior or senior \$300, the full amount of tuition, each year. Interest will not be charged while the student is in college. If the loan is repaid in full within three years after graduation or after the student leaves college, one-half of the interest will be refunded. Freshmen and sophomores will receive scholarships as in the past.

## Turbine Engine Improvement Is Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

£1470, or something like £7350 annually on one ship alone.

These results can be achieved by modifying the existing installations and it is confidently believed in each case that starting with fresh designs—where the main engine and what one might term the auxiliary power permit a closer co-operation or coordination—even other economies would result. In a sense it almost seems that the cry of "new lamps for old" is on the point of fulfillment as far as existing ships are concerned and the prospects of greatly reduced running costs both of steam and Diesel ships are likely to be realized in the near future, to the advantage of the shipowner, possibly leading to lower freight rates.

## THANKS OF FRANCE GIVEN TO LEGION

Plaque Presented to Commander Honors Pilgrimage

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (P)—France officially thanked the American Legion for its "second A. E. F." pilgrimage of last year.

Four distinguished French veterans presented Edward E. Spafford, retiring national commander of the Legion with a plaque commemorating the Legion Convention in Paris in 1927. The ceremony, due to delays which the deputation met, came a day after the 1929 convention of the Legion had closed, but it was carried out at a meeting of the Legion auxiliary.

Jean Desbours, president of the French Society of Prisoners of War and Escaped, made the presentation. He was accompanied by Jean Thibaud, president of the Association of the Wounded of the War; Maurice Randeaux, president of the Union Federale of the Wounded of the War; and Henri Rossignol, president of the Union Nationale de Combattant.

The plaque represents a French soldier gripping the hand of a doughboy with the word "portoujours"—forever—above them. The opposite side shows the Statue of Liberty dimly in the distance, American troops in front of it and the shores of France in the foreground.

## DAMROSCH RADIOCASTS OPEN EDUCATIONAL ERA

NEW YORK—Radio-casting of symphony concerts by Dr. Walter Damrosch for the public schools opens an important field of cultural possibilities to children and marks a new epoch in the world's history of education, according to leading musical educators who constitute an advisory council in connection with the series. Opinion was expressed at its conference here that the series would prove the initial step in radio-casting of all types of education over nationwide radio network.

The council discussed the type of radio instrument best suited for various sizes of classrooms and schools and other details in connection with establishment of the concert series as a definite part of the curricula of schools under their jurisdiction. The concerts will be radio-cast each Friday morning at 11 and 11:30 o'clock beginning Oct. 26 over a network of stations provided by the Radio Corporation of America.

## BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY CAUTIOUS ON TEMPERANCE

Resolution Adopted at Yarmouth Favors Overhauling Licensing System

YARMOUTH, Eng.—The National Liberal Federation conference here before closing committed itself to a cautious pronouncement in favor of temperance. The resolution adopted supports a licensing system overhaul, and favors the appointment of a central licensing commission to aid the justices now responsible for deciding what saloons are allowable.

Isaac Foot, a former member of Parliament, in moving this resolution, said: "If we solve the temperance problem we will have gone far toward solving other problems." Local option being at present unattainable, he continued, the Liberals want the best licensing system that they can get. "We are the only party," he added, "with a declared policy on this vital question. If we neglected to have a temperance policy we would be hindering social reform and forgetting Liberal traditions."

An amendment was proposed by Stephen R. Dodds, former member of Parliament, to bring under control "bottle shops" (places where drinks are sold for carrying away only) also private institutions in which liquor is sold only to subscribing members, but this was withdrawn upon the assurance that it would be further considered.

A resolution proposed by Mrs. W. Lesueur, representing the Women's Liberal Association of Slough, supporting equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex, was rejected by a majority. Ramsay Muir, for the executive, explaining that the question involved required further examination.

## Deeper Channels in Lakes Indorsed

Early Action on Measure Advocated by New York Member of Congress

WASHINGTON—With a deeper waterway to the sea approved by both candidates for the Presidency, S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, holds that the most important item in the pending rivers and harbor project bill is that for deepening the channels in the Great Lakes.

Mr. Dempsey says that the bill should be passed during the short session of Congress. He does not think that Mr. Hoover, if he were elected President, would object to the bill. Although he has expressed approval of the St. Lawrence waterway route, based on the report of American engineers, he is committed to a liberal policy of waterway development and has said that if negotiations with Canada fail we will have to consider alternative routes.

Mr. Dempsey does not see any likelihood of an agreement with Canada. He quotes the Canadian Minister as saying that Canada is not now in a position to contribute to the undertaking and does not need the facilities as the Hudson Bay route is being improved and much of its grain will go out through Vancouver. Like most of the New York representation in Congress, Mr. Dempsey opposes the St. Lawrence project and favors the all-American route through New York State.

Governor Smith says that he will abide by what Congress and the engineers say. He has heretofore favored the New York route.

In view of the circumstances, Mr. Dempsey feels that a deeper waterway to the sea will be adopted by Congress and that it will be the all-American one.

## WOMEN AS BUILDERS FORMS D. A. R. THEME

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (P)—Women as builders formed the subject of the address given by Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., before the annual conference of the New York State's National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Magna, who is national chairman of the Constitutional Hall finance committee, told of the \$2,000,000 structure to be erected in Washington, D. C., the corner stone of which will be laid on Oct. 30. The \$800,000 bond issue for beginning the work has already been redeemed, and the remaining amounts subscribed by chapters, permitting the completion of the chapter building, which will remain as a symbol of women's work as builders.

## FAMOUS PALM BEACH HOTEL STAYS CLOSED

PALM BEACH, Fla. (P)—For the first time in its more than 30 years of colorful existence, the Royal Poinciana, exclusive pioneer hotel on the shores of Lake Worth here, will not open this season, because of effects of the recent storm.

The structure, famous as a society vacationing place, is in such a condition that it would be impossible to repair for the coming season, H. E. Bemis, hotel operator said.

## NEW COMPANY TO BUILD SHIPS

NEW YORK—A subsidiary company to handle its shipbuilding activities has been organized by the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation under the name of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The new unit will take over and complete all present contracts for ships.



Largest store in United States devoted exclusively  
to home furnishings.

# Why it pays to buy at PAINE'S

In all lines, today, large scale operating gets the inside track . . . particularly in merchandising because the house that buys in quantity can secure more advantageous terms and prices and thus excel in value-giving.

Rent, taxes, "overhead," are much less in proportion when distributed over great volume of business. Hence the large store has the edge on competition in lower cost of making individual sales.

Market opportunities, too, gravitate to those best able to take advantage of them. "Ready cash" is a magic wand in trade. And the bigger the house the more capital it can usually command for profitable deals.

Paine Furniture Company is one of the largest stores—probably the largest—devoted entirely to furniture, rugs, draperies and lamps. Its great volume of sales enables close buying and lowers cost of doing business. Its ample resources attract like a magnet manufacturers with exceptional propositions. They know Paine's has the means and the outlet to handle any purchase regardless of size.

For these reasons you can always save money here. And you can always be sure of dependable goods. A reputation for quality, built up over many years, is jealously guarded.

Added to the saving and certainty of quality, Paine service places at your disposal an organization of specialists in every phase of home furnishing.

In the words of Elbert Hubbard, "Patronize the house that does a big business. There's usually a reason."

# PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

Eighty-one Arlington Street  
Boston



## HOOVER BACKS CO-OPERATION WITH BUSINESS

New Relationship With Government Stressed in Greeting New York Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Voluntary co-operation between business and government was emphasized Oct. 13 by Herbert Hoover in a speech made by his headquarters to a delegation of New York City trade group publishers and business and professional men, who came to Washington by special train to greet the Republican presidential candidate.

Mr. Hoover asserted that this co-operation, started upon his administration as Secretary of Commerce, marked a new mode of relationship between government and business and worked to the mutual advantage of both.

He added that it was an effective method of removing the need for governmental interference in commerce and trade.

E. A. Simmons, publisher, and spokesman for the delegation, in presenting the visitors, addressed Mr. Hoover as "Mr. President-elect."

That brought applause from the group.

Hoover Replies

In replying, Mr. Hoover said:

"I wish to express my appreciation to you for coming here and for the support that I know you have been giving over these many months. Many of the men here are old friends of mine—in fact, I think the majority of them go back in personal relationships over many years, and I value the fact that the people that one makes in one's life are one's supporters."

"Those of you who are engineers I do appreciate in this time, because the engineers have contributed a great purpose in the United States—a purpose that is applicable to all branches of public life. There is the engineers' mode of thinking, by which there must first be a determination of exact facts to be followed by a proper presentation of these facts in their proper proportion, before any determination is made of either public or private issue. That should be the basis of governmental action."

**Praise for Lawyers**

"The lawyers make a great contribution as always to public life. They are the men who can present those issues when these determinations have been made."

"My business friends who are here can cast back over the last seven years as to the many enterprises and co-operation that we have carried on from the Department of Commerce in the public interest. That cooperation represents the new mode of relationship between government and business by which the men who represent industry represent bodies interested in various branches of public welfare, are able to sit down with the Government which represents the people as a whole, and determine upon policies in industry or in their association which shall work out not alone to their own interest, but at the same time in the public interest."

"That, I think, is one of the most important developments of these recent years that we may avoid the vast amount of interference of Government with business through the co-operation of business agencies themselves."

**Thanked for Support**

"Now I wish to thank you for coming. I wish to thank you for your support. I wish to thank you for the evidences of victory which you bring."

The delegation was divided into three main divisions: the trade publications, the Hoover-for-President engineers, and the trades and industries, including many business units which have taken active part in all of the Republican presidential campaigns of the last 30 years.

Political standards of close to 40 trades and industries were carried by the column as it marched over Massachusetts Avenue to the State House.

The railroad men had the "transportation banner," and other standards were those of the engineers, architects, public accountants, hide and leather merchants, iron and steel representatives, bankers and brokers, hat dealers, millinery manufacturers, hardware men, real estate men, and upholsterers.

## CONCERT BUREAU'S ARE CONSOLIDATED

NEW YORK (AP)—Application of "big business" methods to the concert scene is seen in the announcement Oct. 11 that the Arthur Judson Concert Bureau would absorb the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, Inc., thereby bringing under one management the direction of numerous famous musical organizations and musicians.

**Walk-Over**

Real Lizard

A beautiful buckle effect produced in a soft brown shade of lizardskin. Quite unusual at this price.

**\$14.50**

**Walk-Over Shops**

**A. H. Howe & Sons**

170 Tremont Street Boston 278 Washington Street, Roxbury

Radio appearances of many noted stars also will be controlled by the new organization.

Direction of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and the Philadelphia Symphony orchestras, the London String Quartet and other instrumental groups comes under a single management. The Wolfsohn bureau, founded 40 years ago, was the pioneer concert management business in this country. The Judson bureau was opened here six years ago. The new bureau will be called Concert Management, Arthur Judson, Inc.

## Prosperity as It Affects Home Real Issue, Women Told

Miss Vane, in Radio Speech, Criticizes Democrats' Low Tariff Stand

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Miss Beatrice Vane, daughter of Senator-elect William S. Vare, in a radio address declared prosperity affects the principal issue in the present political campaign.

Miss Vane said the return of the Democratic Party to the control of national affairs would mean the "return of industrial ruin, idleness and unrest, charity instead of opportunity, soup houses instead of busy factories, homeless families and children begging for bread."

"She addressed the women chiefly to the women of her unseen audience, and said the kind of politics women understood best was the kind that hits the home, and that is exactly the real issue in the present campaign."

"To the household happiness in the home means happiness in the whole world. Women are thrifty and mean to know how much money they can count on to run the household and their pleasures and necessities."

"Show a woman the kind of politics that will keep prosperity in the home, and she will vote for it."

"Prosperity is the principal issue in the present political campaign. What we have now can only be continued by voting for the Republican Party, because our marvelous industrial activity and universal prosperity is the result of the Republican plan for government."

"The Democratic Party has always stood for free trade. That party has always advocated a tariff for revenue only and not for the protection of our industries. And it does not matter what they say in their platform or what their candidate may say in his public utterances, the Democratic Party stands for free trade and whenever they have had a chance free trade has been put into operation."

"The United States cannot compete with the poorly paid labor of Europe. Free trade means that the products of Europe are admitted into the United States without duty, or with a duty so small that the American manufacturer is driven out of business. And that means that his workmen are discharged because there is no work for them to do."

"Immediately the blow is struck at the home which is dependent upon the wages of the American workman, and the whole fabric of financial and industrial prosperity falls to pieces just the moment the pay roll stops."

**Politics Barred by Presbyterians**

Historic Position Restated in Letter Dispatched to All Presbyteries

NEW YORK—The constitution of the Presbyterian Church commands that synods and councils take no part in political affairs, the Rev. Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, stated clerk of the General Assembly, has informed each of the 46 Presbyterian state synods and the stated clerks of all the 296 presbyteries that make up the General Assembly in a letter just sent out.

Dr. Mudge suggested that if a synod has already adopted any resolutions on political subjects that they rescind the action so that it can be expunged from the records before the next General Assembly.

"It is important that the historic position of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America with reference to the relations between church and state should be maintained at all times," Dr. Mudge wrote. "Particularly is this true during a presidential campaign when circumstances bring into prominence said relationship."

**GOODWIN TO BACK TICKET**

Frank A. Goodwin, defeated candidate for Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, has announced that he will vote for Frank G. Allen, the nominee, and for the entire Republican ticket, state and national.

Smith Attacks Hoover's Stand on Many Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

announced that Governor Smith would make a back platform tour only, with the idea in mind that if developments offered the opportunity he would talk.

**Opportunity Offered**

The arrangements of local and state leaders and the appearance of cordial crowds afforded the candidate the opportunity to take the platform, it was said, while at the same time he was not intended speaking as he did not want to weary himself. In his remarks in Chattanooga he, as well as the local speaker, stated that he was continuing his speaking because of orders from Democratic national headquarters.

It is authoritatively known, however, the information coming from men close to him, that the national directors of his campaign wanted, on the contrary, to schedule him for two or three speeches while on his southern trip, that he objected, and his views prevailed.

In all, Governor Smith made three brief talks, while en route to Nashville, in Richmond, Va.; in Raleigh, N. C., and in Chattanooga, Tenn. In each he explained that he was responding only to the party welcome that was extended to him.

There is considerable secrecy about the entire tour. Travel schedules are given reporters on his train for one day only, and only in the morning of the day in question. It is known he is to speak in Sedalia, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. Stops are to be made in St. Louis and Cleveland. It is known, but whether he will speak in these cities, is a matter of conjecture.

The speech that Governor Smith made and the one he prepared and gave reporters in advance, differed considerably in text. He left out many of his remarks concerning Mr. Hoover's attitude on issues. In his spoken remarks, he made no reference to the declaration contained in his manuscript alleging "evasion, ducking and dodging of the Republican platform, by the Republican candidate" on the power question.

Although holding the line of argument contained in his prepared address Governor Smith used entirely different language in his spoken address. Some members of his party expressed themselves as disappointed with the latter, saying that it was not as effective as the manuscript.

**Doesn't Follow Manuscript**

Repeated efforts have been made by his advisers to get him to follow his manuscript speeches. During his last tour criticism from members of his party on the matter became so insistent that Governor Smith gave closer attention to the prepared copy. Newspaper men, in particular, objected to his procedure, pointing out that they sent out the manuscript speech only to have him make an entirely different talk and in most instances leaving out important sections.

The outstanding feature of his speech here, which was a repetition of his previously expressed views on the farm, water power, prohibition and immigration issues, was Governor Smith's baiting of his opponent. It is his most earnest wish to provoke Mr. Hoover into a reply to him.

The Democratic candidate is at his best in a personal controversy campaign. He has pursued this form of tactics in his gubernatorial campaigns with effectiveness, and, he believes, success. On his first campaign tour, he told the reporters accompanying him that he would endeavor by every means to precipitate a debate between himself and his opponent.

**Hoover Avoids Mentioning Smith**

So far Mr. Hoover has consistently adhered to his own form of campaigning, making speeches in which he expressed his views and policies with no reference, in any manner, to Governor Smith. He has made no replies to the numerous attacks upon him by the Democratic candidate.

Governor Smith opened his attack on Mr. Hoover in a 10-minute speech during the day in Chattanooga.

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"Political campaigns are usually

with the subject while in southern territory, where his position is one of the important objections that is being raised against him in Democratic ranks."

**Pledges Self to Enforcement**

The candidate's emphatic declaration in his speech here that, if elected, he would rigidly enforce all laws, was greeted with sustained applause.

The candidate repeated the distinction between alcoholic beverages and intoxicating beverages that he has previously expressed. On the farm issue he reiterated the difference he insists exists between the "principle" of the McNary-Haugen bill and the authorization of Governor Smith and members of his party expressed high gratification with his reception during his southern journey. They were elated over the crowds that greeted him everywhere and the enthusiasm that was manifested. His reception throughout Tennessee was cordial, large crowds turning out everywhere to greet him. He was repeatedly cheered in his speech here.

**Churchman Backs Mrs. Willebrandt**

Christian Endeavor Head Declares Dry Law at Worst Is Better Than License

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Rev. Daniel A. Poling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, opposed Alfred E. Smith as one of prohibition's worst enemies and praised Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt for her courage, in an address at the opening of the biennial convention of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union.

"Mrs. Willebrandt," he said, "respects her oath of office and she is to be praised for her honesty and fearlessness in standing by the Constitution of the United States when it is under attack. She will stand out in the future as one of the greatest figures of this campaign."

The moral issue is above partisan politics. It is a veritable mandate to the ministers to speak out against this attempt to break down the Constitution and give the right to the several states to interpret the national law.

"Prohibition in New York City at its worst, is immeasurably better than license was at its best."

Dr. Poling said attacks being made on the American youth of today by friends of the Democratic candidate for President were entirely unjustified. He quoted from college presidents that drinking among college men was far less prevalent today than formerly.

Dr. Poling designated his subject, "The Challenge to Patriotism," saying this is the crux of the present campaign. Applause by the audience of 1500 persons which filled the First Methodist Church for the meeting, marked his endorsement of Mrs. Willebrandt.

**WOMEN TO MEET MRS. HOOVER**

Approximately 7000 Republican women of Massachusetts have been invited to meet Mrs. Herbert Hoover at a reception in Boston while the Republican presidential nominee is in the city for the address he is to deliver Monday. The reception will be given by Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, in the main dining room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel from 3:30 to 5 p. m.

The Democratic candidate's remarks on prohibition were in direct answer to Mr. Hoover's statement in his Elizabethan address in which he avowed his determination if elected to give rigid law enforcement as a protection to the American home and said that he wished such enforcement to succeed.

In view of Governor Smith's wet modification stand, his friends explained, he felt it necessary to deal

**18 Beautiful Christmas Cards**

with envelopes to match, artistically beautiful, socially correct and conveying the true Christmas spirit. One dollar a box. Money refunded in five days if not satisfied. Mail orders filled. EDNA MARTIN SWAN CO., 212 Clinton Ave., Jersey City, N. J. AGENTS WANTED

**Room Size Orientals at About 1/3 OFF**

Famous Sparta Quality **\$269 to \$315** Guaranteed Fast Colors

The famous Sparta quality that rivals the Sarouk in colors, patterns, soft silky pile and fine weave. But unlike the Sarouk the colors of these rugs are guaranteed to be absolutely fast.

**HOUGHTON & DUTTON Co.**

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

Bought From a Large Importer Who Needed Ready Cash! Now at Savings of About 1/3!

**\$10,055 Worth of Exquisite Oriental Rugs for \$6,895**

Antiques, Semi-Antiques, Hamadans, Belochistans, Kurdistans, Mosouls, Anatolians

Size about 2.6x3.6 Usually \$28.00 **\$19.95**

Size about 3x5.6 Usually \$28.00 **\$24.95**

Size about 4x6 Usually \$35.00 **\$29.75**

If you're planning to buy a new rug why not invest in an Oriental, especially when you save like this. Not only are they soft and luxurious but the colors and patterns are hand woven to keep their beauty for a lifetime. See the remarkable array now on our floor and you'll agree that every one is a real value.

## The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

The Editor and Publisher, weekly Journal devoted to the interest and advancement of newspaper workers, has just conducted a poll of editors in the United States, in which they express the opinion that Herbert Hoover will be elected. The replies show it is the consensus of the writing craft that Mr. Hoover will receive 337 electoral votes out of a total of 531. Their estimates of the popular vote for the two candidates show: Hoover, 16,271,276, and Smith, 12,863,936.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, speaking in his home city of Marion, O., the Associated Press says, asserted prosperity for the people themselves is the "real political issue."

Organization of the Alfred E. Smith for President Union Labor League has been announced in Chicago, the Associated Press says.

The campaign to get-out-the-vote has resulted in unprecedented registration in Pennsylvania.

The election of Governor Smith would be heralded as an expression of the people on the prohibition question, "and the last would be applied unreservedly to Congress because the people have spoken," J. W. Harrell, former Senator from Oklahoma, said in an address at Butler, Mo.

"Prohibition is really the sharp issue of this campaign," Homer Hoch, Representative from Kansas, said at Beardstown, Ky. "The Republicans did not make it, Governor Smith himself made it."

The Hoover-Curtis Aviators' League has been organized in the West, with Howard C. Knotts of Springfield, Ill., a World War flier, as western director.

Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, pointed to Henry Ford, W. C. Durant and R. E. Olds, outstanding figures in the automobile industry, as supporting Mr. Hoover in an address at Logansport, Ind. "The business men of this Nation, like other voters," he said, "takes his politics seriously because in these days of keen competition and small profits, he must protect his investment of billions and look into the future."

**At Your Service**

Cables "Symphonic"

**Symphony FLOWER SHOP**

240 Huntington Avenue, Boston Phone: Kenmore 2076-77

**Mme. Pauline Ladies' Hatter**

A new line of very choice models in Soilel felt and velvet at tempting prices. Also the new metal and Sequins Theatre Hats.

215 Tremont Street Little Bldg. Street Floor BOSTON

**SPECIAL**

Britannic Pewter Candle Holders \$3.50 apair

mail orders filled

**ARTHUR W. FITT**

41 WINTER STREET 4TH FLOOR BOSTON, MASS.

**When Years are Rungs in a Tall Ladder**

Retail store progress is like a ladder. Every year of service is another rung climbed. The sky is its reach for its rungs are not numbered, since service itself is not limited by a maximum measure. We have climbed eighty-one rungs on our ladder of service since Richard Stearns began business under the old Adams House in 1847. We intend to keep on climbing, step by step of the way looking upward to greater attainment for the public good.

**R. H. STEARNS COMPANY**

BOSTON

**Walk-Over**

Real Lizard

A beautiful buckle effect produced in a soft brown shade of lizardskin. Quite unusual at this price.

**\$14.50**

**Walk-Over Shops**

**A. H. Howe & Sons**

170 Tremont Street Boston 278 Washington Street, Roxbury

**Warren Institution for Savings**

Established 1829

2 PARK ST. Opp. the common BOSTON

**Next Interest Day Nov. 10**

This bank is ideally located for the convenience of depositors—near Park Street subway station and within easy reach of important business districts.

**Start a Savings Account Now**

Deposits . . . . . Over \$24,950,000

Surplus . . . . . Over \$2,040,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

**Leighton, Mitchell Co.**

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

**Gaus Boston**

**Our New Evening Gowns Sum Up the Formal Mode**

This season there is a new stateliness and splendor that make these gowns of more than usual interest and whether you pay 174.00 or down to 28.00, you will find here, utmost style, utmost value.

**Formal Gowns for Matron and Miss—the Second Floor**

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## LORD MELCHETT FINDS WAY OPEN TO TRADE PEACE

Machinery for Adjustment  
of Industrial Disputes  
Set Up in England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Deliberations at the conference held between a committee of employers and representatives of the Trades Union Congress in England recently laid the basis for "an entirely new line of thought and machinery" for dealing with industrial problems in Great Britain, according to Lord Melchett (formerly Sir Alfred Mond), speaking at a luncheon given to him by the National Civic Federation at the Bankers' Club.

The friendly and intimate relationship established between representatives of Labor and those of Capital who met in the conference, probably will lead to greater co-operation on both sides and will point to a solution of many problems in the labor situation, Lord Melchett said. He said that resolutions adopted by the conference have now been generally accepted by the Confederation of Employers, the Federation of British Industries and by the Trades Union Congress.

Lord Melchett declared that the British trade unions and the workers "have no use for class hatred or for revolution or for any of these things which common sense and general humanity make them feel are both stupid for their welfare and morally wrong."

"We realize clearly today that there is no unlimited wage scale on which to go," he said, "that the prosperity of industry is the only means for enhancing the standard of living."

Lord Melchett said that the Mond Nickel Company, of which he has been director for more than 30 years, holds a record of never having had to cease work in 60 years because of a labor dispute. The company employs 45,000 workers, he said.

Lord Melchett was introduced by Matthew Woll, acting president of the Federation and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Woll declared that the conferences organized by Lord Melchett marked "a new and brilliant chapter in industrial co-operation in Great Britain."

Other speakers were John W. Davis, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Haley Piske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

## New York Voters Setting Records

First Day Enrollment in North  
and Central Area Far  
Ahead of 1924

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Registration for the presidential election in central and northern New York have set a record for first day enrollment, according to dispatches from the larger cities. Syracuse had heavy enrollment in many wards, particularly those heavily Republican, but the unusual turn-out did not appear so general as in the surrounding territory.

The total registration in Syracuse is expected by party leaders to reach 80,000. In some wards almost one-third of the total electorate have enrolled. Democratic workers in the Syracuse University section unsuccessfully challenged the right of many students to enroll, the students answering challenges with affidavits in proof of their residence.

Auburn reported the largest first day's registration of any year. The increase was traced there to a large extent to women who had not exercised their franchise since enactment of suffrage while new voters enrolled in large numbers.

Oneida registration was three times the usual number enrolling the first day. Watertown set a record with 5600, with men and women about equally divided. Saranac Lake reported women exceeding men two to one in making a record for enrollments in that village. Ogdensburg and Seneca Falls had especially heavy registration.

Oswego established a new record for the city and county. In the rural Oswego sections, the increase in registration was especially marked and was the result of one of the most thorough canvasses made by the Republican organization upstate. Women led in the number enrolling. Three days remain for registration in cities and villages requiring personal registration.

## MRS. WILLEBRANDT VICTIM OF UNFAIR ATTACK, WORK SAYS

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Hubert Work, national campaign manager for Herbert Hoover, came to Chicago with a prediction that while Governor Smith is visiting with the people of the South, the Republicans are clinching the State of New York for Mr. Hoover.

"Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt is the victim of an unfair, unchivalrous attack on the part of Democratic leaders," Dr. Work said. "The Assistant Attorney-General never brings religion into her talks."

"Our Democratic friends are filling the skies with walls against intolerance while their big speakers, like Governor Ritchie of Maryland and John W. Davis, covertly play to just that ugly quirk in human nature."

## BELFAST CHEERS PRINCESS

BY WIRELESS  
LONDON—Princess Mary was cheered by large crowds when she arrived at Belfast with Viscount Lascelles. Girl operatives at large rope works had their machines decorated with red, white and blue ribbon when she paid a visit to the works. Welcome mottoes were painted on cranes at the shipyard of Harland & Wolff, where the keel of a 60,000-ton White Star liner was inspected.

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6 x 9 feet . . .	\$137	11 x 17 feet . . . \$545
6 x 12 feet . . .	218	12 x 15 feet . . . 540
10 x 14 feet . . .	418	12 x 18 feet . . . 648
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*A Most Unusual Value*

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## Small Rugs and Runners

Rugs averaging 3 1/2 x 6 1/2 feet. Runners 10 to  
12 feet, many longer. Fine, sturdy pieces for  
the odd space or foyer, at low prices

**\$39    \$49    \$69**

ORIENTAL RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR







## FOREIGNERS NOW UNCERTAIN AS TO STATUS IN CHINA

### New Government's Policy of Abrogating Existing Pacts Causing Concern

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PEIPING (Peking).—A tendency toward serious uncertainty in the treaty position of many foreigners in China is being noted with regret by sympathetic observers in this country.

For many years past foreigners have not been able to enforce all of their treaty rights, in the absence of an effective central government in China. Some nations have insisted upon their rights more fully than others, with the result that there has been actual, though not theoretical, discrimination. But in important disputes it was always possible to fall back upon the treaty provisions, and the Nationalist Government has now definitely assumed the view that the treaties with many countries are invalid. All of the countries concerned, the chief of them being Japan, contend that China has no right to abrogate treaties without the consent of the other parties, and this view is supported by most authorities in international law.

During the last few months the Nationalist Government has abrogated treaties with Japan, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and Spain, whose treaties are due for revision, and has given notice of intention to abrogate those with Brazil, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru and Switzerland, whose treaties provide for revision at any time. All of these countries still hold that abrogation is illegal, and their treaty rights are therefore a subject of contention with China. It is obvious that this situation is unfortunate, holding possibilities of serious friction.

**Japan to Press Claims**  
The Japanese Government has been compelled by circumstances to become the champion of all these countries in the dispute with the Nationalist Government concerning the right to abrogate treaties. Japan has greater interests in China than any other country, her trade being larger, and her "special rights and interests" more vital. The Japanese Legation in Peking has made it very clear that Japan feels she must fight this issue to a definite finish, not only on account of her trading interests in China proper, and her concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and other cities, but particularly on account of her lease rights in Manchuria.

The latter are secured by some of the "Twenty-one Demands," as the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 is often called. The Nationalist Government has definitely repudiated this treaty, on the ground that it was illegally executed by force, and the Japanese Government has just as definitely declared that it will uphold the Manchurian leases, even at the cost of war.

Later on account of circumstances, the United States and Great Britain have been placed in a position of apparent opposition to Japan. The date for revision of the United States and British treaties with China has not yet arrived. The British treaty is due for revision in 1933. These countries, therefore, have not had to deal with abrogation, and have been able to negotiate for revised treaties. The Japanese Government has declared its willingness to revise its treaties, but since the Nationalist Government declares the Japanese treaty is already abrogated, and Japan will not agree to this, the dispute has become an obstacle in the way of beginning negotiations.

**Difficulties Mainly Technical**  
This unfortunate situation is due more to technical difficulties than to

a basic disagreement, and impartial observers are hopeful that the Chinese and Japanese governments will make mutual concessions to unravel the knot. Aside from Japan's insistence upon her rights in Manchuria, her Government is believed willing to make concessions fully equal to those already agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain. The other nations whose treaties have been abrogated also are willing to make concessions.

Foreign business men in China are chiefly concerned about holding some of the treaty rights, most missionaries having adopted the view that they can work best without special privileges, so long as the latter are a source of serious friction to Chinese. Business men do not believe it is possible to carry on their work in China without certain safeguards until a strong central government has been established. They are very anxious to see the Nationalists make some compromise with Japan and the other powers whose treaties have been abrogated, as the existing uncertainty is extremely harmful to all foreign business men in China, whatever their nationality.

## British Aerial Services Show Financial Gain

### Sir Eric Geddes Forecasts Steady Progress for Imperial Aviation

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—In announcing a profit of £2,750,000 and the payment of a 5 per cent dividend, Sir Eric Geddes, who is now resigning his post of chairman of Imperial Airways, forecast steady progress for the Imperial Flying Services. This profit compared with only £11,000 for the preceding year and was arrived at after the most conservative allowances for obsolescence and the highest degree of maintenance.

Sir Eric explained the new agreement with the British Government, by which a subsidy is to be paid for 10 years, starting with £335,000 for the first year and diminishing gradually to £270,000 in the tenth year. The weekly service from England to India is to be made with the most up-to-date aircraft with a carrying capacity of from 1½ to 2 tons. This service, as traffic develops, is to be made a biweekly one. Obsolescence is to be made more rapid and on the main routes four years will be the service of an airplane.

Asking people to visualize services from London to the Cape and Australia, Sir Eric said these were possible provided sufficient support was given in the early years. The future of British commercial flying he saw in the long-distance Empire routes. The Cairo-Baghdad service had already shown that the air sense and air mail habit of the population could be built up. He looked forward to the Cairo-Karachi service being on a paying basis before the 10 years of subsidy expired.

## LONDON UNIVERSITY GIVES BANTU DEGREE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—The Bachelor of Divinity degree of the University of London has just been won for the first time by a Bantu, Kileman Tumeliso Moseti, a member of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland. He has been studying at Hackney and New College, Hampstead, since 1923.

Next year Mr. Moseti is returning to Bechuanaland to do teaching and preaching work. His hobby is the Tonic Sol-Fa notation, which he has adapted to the needs of African music. He is a licentiate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

**NEW YORK**  
Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are enjoying the comfort of Van-Hart Shoes.

**Genuine Alligator \$10.85**  
Even smart, modish footwear can be comfortable. You will never think of any other once you wear Van-Hart Shoes with the patented built-in arch.

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EST. 1917

## Tokyo to Convert Entire Bay Front Into New Harbor

### Ship Channel Also to Be Constructed Between Capital and Yokohama

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TOKYO.—Construction of a harbor at Tokyo and a ship channel from Tokyo to Yokohama during the next 10 years is provided by the drawing up of a budget of nearly \$37,000,000 to be added to the present authorized expenditure of \$9,500,000. The new Tokyo harbor will not be able to accommodate large ocean-going liners, however, and it is said that the execution of the present plan will not cause Tokyo to usurp Yokohama's place as the premier port of eastern Japan.

Immediately following the earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923, Viscount Shimpel Goto, then Minister of Home Affairs, and others, advocated the construction of a harbor at Tokyo on a scale sufficient to handle any and all shipping. The proposal was bitterly contested by individuals and firms with interests at Yokohama, for its execution would have proved detrimental to that port city, but 19 miles farther down Tokyo Bay. The Yokohama interests were successful, and the plan was greatly modified.

Tokyo is already a port of considerable consequence in consequence of its nearness to shipping, but the constant silt up of Tokyo Bay from the rivers draining into it makes the passage of large steamers impossible. In addition, there is one very difficult point to be rounded between Yokohama and Tokyo.

The new plans call for the construction of a channel between the two cities, which will eliminate most of these drawbacks. In some places it will consist merely of a deepening of the channel, and at others canal passages will be cut through the land.

Virtually the entire bay-front of the city of Tokyo will be converted into the new harbor. Docks several miles long will be built, capable of providing mooring space for 28 large vessels. Five piers will be built to care for smaller craft. An elaborate system of breakwaters has been devised with the primary object of guarding against the silting up of the harbor. Roads, railways, warehouses and other necessary accessories to a port will be built.

Ten years are allowed for the completion of the new harbor.

## BRITISH SAILORS' FRIENDS IN CANADA

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—Public meetings, conferences and social functions are to be held in Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N. B., Halifax, North Sydney, N. S., Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg, in behalf of

the British Sailors' Society, the oldest sailors' organization in the world (established in 1818), when the official deputation from England, consisting of Admiral E. F. Bruen, director of the society, and Herbert E. Barker, its general secretary, now on a mission to Canada, arrives at those cities.

The organization the envoys represent has in operation about 100 sailors' snug harbors throughout the world, through which since its founding 110 years ago, more than 1,200,000 have passed. It also maintains a welfare or "Samaritan" department, and the records show that this branch of the society has given assistance in more than 37,000 cases.

**DANISH UNEMPLOYMENT LOW**  
**COPENHAGEN**.—Matters are gradually mending in Denmark and things are looking up in several branches of Danish industry. A sure sign of the turn of the tide is the steadily decreasing number of unemployed and the present figure is the lowest for three years.

**THE WORLD HAS A NEW AND FINER MOTOR CAR**

**Advanced Six Sedan \$1480**  
F. O. B. Factory

**Only Nash Offers—**

**Twin Ignition and Bijur and Houdaille**

High Compression Motor Centralized Chassis Lubrication Hydraulic Shock Absorbers

PEOPLE everywhere are recognizing, in the new Nash "400", the only car at moderate price, with all the luxury and refinement heretofore furnished by very expensive motor cars.

There is nothing to compare with the performance of the new "400" Twin Ignition motor—the year's outstanding development in power, speed, smoothness and economy.

All "400" Advanced Six models, moreover, are equipped with the world's finest system of centralized chassis lubrication—Bijur.

And their longer wheelbases, double drop frames, rubber insulated bodies and costly Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers, provide travel smoothness and relaxation heretofore afforded only by very big, very expensive cars.

9 Sedans from \$885 to \$1990, f. o. b. factory  
8 Coupes, Cabriolets, Victorias from \$885 to \$1775, f. o. b. factory

**NASH "400"**  
Leads the World in Motor Car Value

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Twin-Ignition motor Aluminum alloy pistons Bijur centralized chassis lubrication Longer wheelbases

12 Aircraft-type spark plugs New double drop frame Electric clocks One-piece Salon fenders

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East Boston—Camden Motor Sales, Inc., 430 Talbot Ave.  
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## Altitude Record Holder

**LADY HEATH**  
PROMINENT British aviator, who, flying alone in a Cirrus Moth plane, reached the record height in England, for a woman, of 23,000 feet. Her time was 1 hr. 7 m., and it is said that but for the intense cold she might have flown higher. Lady Heath stated that when over the Crodon airfield she could plainly see the French coast.

**Underwood**  
The demand for films continues to grow, and producers are looking for new fields and fresh backgrounds for a new jaded by the old "locations." Mr. Shirley considers that South Africa is a film producer's paradise with its sunshine and clear days and its lure of life from a new angle.

**MAKING BOTANICAL SURVEY**  
**CAPE TOWN**.—A survey of the flora of South Africa has been undertaken by John Hutchinson, an English botanist, under the auspices of the British Empire Marketing Board. Mr. Hutchinson expects to make a detailed tour of the country as far north as the Limpopo River, at the same time assembling a big collection of African plants.

**CZECH PRIZE GIVEN TO OTAKAR BREZINA**  
**PRAGUE**.—In honor of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic a literary prize of 100,000 Czech crowns has been set aside from the greatest living Czech poet, Dr. Milan Hodža, the Minister of Education, has just announced that the award has this year been given by universal acclaim to Otakar Brezina, a native of Moravia.

Brezina, the man, is a most baffling figure. After a magnificent outburst of poetry, rich in imagery, and culminating in a superb acceptance of God, and a belief in the

brotherhood of humanity, the poet turned his back on all the applause, and refused to leave his village, where for the last few decades he has followed his humble calling of teacher. Being of the firm opinion that he had nothing more to add to what he had already written in youth, he has resolutely refused all offers to appear again in print.

**Belgrade Cheers Croatian Peasants**  
**Visiting Farmers Voice Their Desire for National Unity With Serbs**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BELGRADE.—As a set-off to the political quarrel between Croatian and Serbian politicians, a group of Croatian peasants from Dalmatia has recently paid a visit to Belgrade and were warmly welcomed by the citizens as well as by the representatives of the Belgrade municipality and various public bodies.

At the railway station cheers greeted the Croatian peasants, who were accompanied all along the streets into the town with the same enthusiasm.

They were given a formal welcome at the Belgrade Town Hall, where the Mayor and ex-Minister of Education, Dr. Kosta Kumandić, made a warm speech on the brotherhood of Serbs and Croats. The leader of the Croatian peasants, Milan Rode, answered with an equally friendly speech, which ended with cries of: "Long live the national unity of Serbs and Croats." After a day's stay at Belgrade the Croatian peasants left for the interior of Serbia for a visit to the principal towns.

**TO HAVE NEW FILM COMPANY**  
**JOHANNESBURG, So. Af.**—It is announced that South Africa is to have a new film producing company. Some years ago the African Films Production Ltd. spent over £250,000 in an attempt to produce African films, but found, owing to the block booking system then in operation that they could not secure a world market. Now that the Quota Bill has been introduced in Britain, Arthur Shirley, who has had some film-producing experience in Hollywood and Australia, is convinced, after making a tour of South Africa, that films of African life will find a ready sale in the markets of the Empire.

A company is now in the process of formation in Rhodesia, to be known as African Filmcraft Ltd. The first film to be produced will be "Sons of Rhodesia," a dramatic story of love and adventure set in the rather unusual background of a Rhodesian tobacco farm. Material is now being gathered for a film embracing the life of Cecil Rhodes, and other films of African life will follow.

Mr. Shirley is an Australian and has had 10 years' practical experience in the motion picture industry in all its phases in America. He was actively employed in the Goldwyn, Triangle, Paramount and Universal studios, and has been a leading player with W. S. Hart, Mae Murray, and others.

The demand for films continues to grow, and producers are looking for new fields and fresh backgrounds for a new jaded by the old "locations." Mr. Shirley considers that South Africa is a film producer's paradise with its sunshine and clear days and its lure of life from a new angle.

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The demand for films continues to grow, and producers are looking for new fields and fresh backgrounds for a new jaded by the old "locations." Mr. Shirley considers that South Africa is a film producer's paradise with its sunshine and clear days and its lure of life from a new angle.

**TO HAVE NEW FILM COMPANY**  
**JOHANNESBURG, So. Af.**—It is announced that South Africa is to have a new film producing company. Some years ago the African Films Production Ltd. spent over £250,000 in an attempt to produce African films, but found, owing to the block booking system then in operation that they could not secure a world market. Now that the Quota Bill has been introduced in Britain, Arthur Shirley, who has had some film-producing experience in Hollywood and Australia, is convinced, after making a tour of South Africa, that films of African life will find a ready sale in the markets of the Empire.

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## SOUTH AFRICA TO HAVE NEW FILM COMPANY

### Pictures of African Conditions, It Is Thought, May Attract by Novelty

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
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# RADIO

## CORONA IDEA NOW APPLIED TO TELEVISION

Tiny Scanning Disk and Blue Image Feature New Scheme

This is the first of two articles on a television reproducer using a corona discharge instead of a neon tube.

By C. E. BUTTERFIELD  
NEW YORK (AP)—An electrical discharge replaced a neon tube as the light source for television reproduction in a series of experiments conducted here.

The same discharge, or corona, which exposed photographic paper for radio still picture transmission with the system invented by Austin J. Cooley, was made to jump to a spiral on a scanning disk similar to that used with a neon tube. Holes in the disc permitted a view of the spark, whose intensity varied in step with the incoming signal and produced the lights and shadows of a television image.

Although the system had one drawback, it had the advantage of permitting enlargement of the received picture due to the fact that the source of light was concentrated into a small area and not spread over a space an inch and a half square, as in the neon tube. There was a slight lag of the corona after making contact with the scanning disc pins. This did not mar reception to any great extent, however.

### Picture Is Blue

As the corona discharge was blue, the picture appeared in that shade rather than the pink of the neon tube. It was slightly under an inch square, but with a suitable lens was increased in size to three inches and thrown upon a small ground glass screen.

Another feature of the system was the use of a small scanning disk. The one demonstrated was only eight inches in diameter, compared with much larger ones for neon tubes.

The work of developing this

method of reproduction was done by William Barzee, young New York engineer, who stressed the fact that it is in the same experimental stage as other television systems, with many kinks to be ironed out before its reliability is established.

The intensifier of the Cooley radio photo system was used in the television experiments, except that the synchronizing section was omitted. It consisted of one stage of amplification fed into an oscillator circuit which generated the corona. Two 210 tubes were required to produce sufficient output. The plate voltage on each was the same, ranging from 150 to 220 or more, the higher the voltage the greater being the strength of the corona.

**Radio Set Requirements**  
This intensifier, it was stated, could be connected to the output of an ordinary radio set or short-wave tuner using a transformer coupled audio-amplifier, with transformers that pass a comparatively wide band of frequencies. Better results were obtained where the set amplifier was resistance coupled, as none of the picture signal was chopped off.

The output of the intensifier was led through a well insulated wire, connected to the corona coil, to a small metal plate mounted close enough to the scanning disc pins to discharge the corona.

The various instruments of the intensifier were mounted on a suitable baseboard, with panel to match. On the panel were a 500,000 potentiometer and the motor speed control resistance. The variable condenser across the corona coil was placed on the baseboard and it was adjusted only once and left in that position.

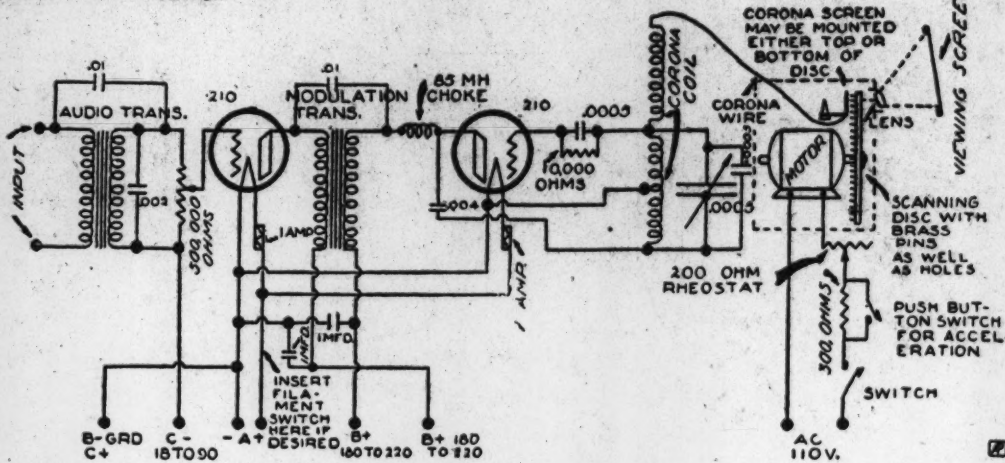
### List of Parts

Corona coil.  
Modulation transformer.  
500,000 ohm potentiometer.  
Audio transformer.  
2 one-ampere filament resistances.  
2 sockets.  
85-millihenry choke.  
8 fixed condensers of these capacities: .0005 with grid leak mounting; two .01, .002, .004, .0005 and two 1 mfd.  
10,000 ohm grid leak.  
40,000 ohm variable condenser.  
6 binding posts with strip.  
Panel, baseboard and hookup wire.  
2 210 tubes.  
Scanning disc with pins and holes—48 for WRNY and 24 for WGY.  
Copper for shielding motor and disc.  
250-ohm power rheostat.  
500-ohm fixed resistance.  
Pushbutton switch.  
Discharge screen—1/2 x 3/4 in. for WRNY, 1 1/4 x 1 in. for WGY.  
Power switch.  
Lens.  
Viewing screen of ground glass 3 1/2 in.

Note: Experimenters desiring to duplicate the original layout may obtain a list of the parts used by writing the Radio Editor, The Associated Press, 283 Madison Avenue, New York City.

## Corona Discharge Televisor

TELEVISION AMPLIFIER



## Radio Program Notes

**VAUGHN DE LEATH**, popular contralto and unique radio star, will be guest artist with the Champion Sparkers during the program through the NBC, Thursday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 7 o'clock central standard time. Miss de Leath's songs will be "All I Want Is Love," "I Ain't Got Nobody" and "Dusky Stevedore."

Opening the program with their special march, the Champion Sparkers, directed by Gus Haenschen, will proceed with "Easy Goin'." "Ten Little Miles From Town," "Do I Hear You Saying?" from "Present Arms," and "When Eliza Rolls Her Eyes."

A special feature of the program will be "All Day Long," played as a violin solo, while a saxophone trio will contribute "Valse Viennoise." The Champion Sparkers will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WYMA, WBAL, KDKA, KYW, WKW, WLW, WJR, WRN and WRHM.

A program of compositions by the more ancient musical writers, such as Mozart and Schubert, will be offered in the "Music Room" program by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday evening, Oct. 18.

Taking part in the presentation of this concert will be heard the Music Room Quartet, Quintet, baritone and tenor soloists.

WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WFAN, WJAS, WLBW, WADC, WKRC, WGH, WBBM, WSPD, WHK, WQOW, KOIL, KMOX and KMBC will transmit this program.

One of the big features to come on the air this fall will be the weekly appearance of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and it will be broadcast from WBAL every Thursday night from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The "Esso Giants" will render weekly programs of "standard" musical classics—the kind that everybody likes and should know, ranging from good standbys, such as the William Tell Overture, to that great American classic, the "Stars and Stripes Forever." Nelson C. Kratz, conductor of the Municipal Band of Baltimore, and already well known to radio audiences, has been chosen to conduct the "Esso Giants," who

make their bow to the radio public on Thursday evening, Oct. 18.

In addition to the band selections, the "Esso Giants" program will also include vocal solos by a baritone singer whose musical reputation is in keeping with the "standard" to be set by this new feature.

Harry Warren, composer of "The Wobblly Walk" and "One Sweet Letter From You," is the stellar attraction of Forhan's "Song Shop" program over the NBC on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Warren's song hits will be sung by Mildred Hunt, crooner, with the composer at the piano and Warren himself singing one verse of "The Wobblly Walk."

Collin O'More, tenor of the New Yorkers Quartet featured in these programs, will sing with orchestra accompaniment Warren's latest effort, "Song of Long Ago."

Another new lyric to be heard on this date is "Where the Sky Little Violets Grow," by Miss Hunt and the orchestra. An encore chorus by the male quartet and the complete ensemble closes the presentation.

Radiocasting this feature are WEA, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCH, WFL, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WJW, WSAI, KSD, WOC, WOV, WDAF, KOA, WTMJ and WRHM.

Melodies by Debussy, Fauré, Cui, Debussy, Kreisler, Waldteufel and Kowalski will be offered by the United Salon Orchestra at 9:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday evening, Oct. 18, through stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The program will be opened with the "Procession of Bacchus" by Debussy, played by the orchestra, under the direction of Christian Thaulow. Mr. Thaulow will step out of the role of conductor in this program to appear as violin soloist, and is to be heard in "La Gitana" by Fritz Kreisler.

Radiocasting this program are WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WFAN, WJAS, WLBW, WADC, WKRC, WGH, WBBM, WQOW, WSPD, WHK, KOIL, KMOX, and KMBC.

The Standard School Broadcast and the Standard Symphony Hour to be given by the Standard Oil Company of California on Thursdays from 11 to 11:30 o'clock in the morning and from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock in the evening respectively, beginning Oct. 18, must be regarded as one of the most important developments of radiocasting in the history of the Pacific Coast.

The plan is to maintain the same high quality of entertainment during the Standard Symphony Hour on Thursdays evenings, but to supplement this with an educational program for the benefit of the schools, and all who care to listen. The Standard School Broadcast in the mornings will consist of a series of musically illustrated lectures on the evening programs prepared by Arthur S. Garbett, continuity editor.

of the National Broadcasting Company, and given with the assistance of the Arion Trio. Mr. Garbett has also prepared the evening programs of the best symphonic music, which will be given under the direction of Max Dolin. While the Standard Symphony Hour in the evenings is designed purely for the entertainment of the radio public, the programs are so arranged as to cover a complete course in the development of music over a period of nearly two centuries. Special attention is given to the development of American music in the first lecture and concert.

The Standard Oil Company has consistently fostered the radiocasting of the best in music. It supported the transmission of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra two or three years ago. The Standard School

## Workers' Welfare Equals Needs of Business in German Dye Plant

Comfortable Conditions of Working and Living and Full Provision for Leisure Hours are Furnished at Factories in Leverkusen-on-Rhine

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**COLOGNE**—The famous chemical works at Leverkusen-on-Rhine, near Cologne, were planned with a view not only to economic and commercial interests, but also to the welfare of the workers. The planning was carried out by Prof. Carl Duisberg, who was general manager of the works when the dyestuff factories of Germany were united. Though still on the board, he has now retired from active management, and the position of general director of the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft is at present held by Dr. Carl Bosch of the Oppau Works at Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine.

The factories and settlement at Leverkusen cover an area of about 2 1/2 square miles. The entire staff of engineers, chemists, and other employees numbers 12,000. About 1500 of the entire staff have been employed in the works for over 25 years.

**Up-to-date Machinery for Dyeing**  
Leverkusen was planned according to the modern standpoint of rational management. In the vast halls where the dyestuffs are boiled and poured into barrels but few men are occupied. Machines do the work. The girls work in spacious and bright halls, making dye colors, sample cards, or controlling the automatic counting and packing of other dye products. They are dressed in immaculate white smocks and wear muslin or tulle caps to protect their hair. The workers employed in these last sections are exclusively young girls who have grown up in Leverkusen and have been known to their employers since childhood, for a certain responsibility is connected with this work.

**Good Homes for Workers**  
Each factory has rest rooms with chairs, benches and tables, an apparatus for heating food, and cupboards for each workman to keep his change of clothes. Adjoining is a wash room with many stands and running water. The factories are fitted with 100 bathrooms. In the park outside there are benches and tables, and here in fine weather the workers take a short rest and a little fresh air before resuming work. No one is admitted to the factories except those employed under special permit. For workmen wishing to take their meal with their wives or families, a separate hall is provided outside the premises.

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**The Monitor Reader**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)  
1. The Scotsman.  
2. The National Council on the Cause and Cure of War.  
3. Osaka, Japan.  
4. 1847.  
5. 46.  
6. "Incapable of effecting forceful action."  
7. 1190.  
8. Lafayette Hearn.  
9. "Shall."  
10. Lee De Forest.

Broadcast is an experiment in public service. The musical courses have been planned with the assistance of Samuel Hume, director of avocational activities in the public schools of California, to meet a growing need for cultural education in the schools with which to supplement the severely practical trend of modern education. Except to appear as sponsor of the programs, the Standard Oil Company is not attempting to use the time allotted for the advertising of its products. The time is used solely and unselfishly for the benefit of the public, the company relying upon recognition of the service it is rendering to the radio education of children in the schools and their parents in the homes.

The details of the first 11 to 11:30 a. m. program follow:  
Country Dance.....Nevin  
To Wild Rose.....MacDowell  
Dance of the Nymphs.....Hadley  
Oh, Boys, Carry Me Home.....Foster  
From the "Carnegie".....Gardner  
Deep River.....MacDowell

The following is the evening Standard Symphony Hour from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.:  
ROMANTIC  
Country Dance.....Nevin  
Cry of Rachel.....MacDowell  
To a Wild Rose.....MacDowell  
Dance of the Nymphs.....Hadley  
Oh, Boys, Carry Me Home.....Foster  
From the "Carnegie".....Gardner  
From an Indian Legend.....MacDowell  
Deep River.....MacDowell  
Suite, Adventures in a Perambulator.....Carpenter

Transmitting these programs are KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

## PRESIDENTIAL AID SOUGHT BY INDEPENDENTS

Radio Protective Association Seeks to Make Attorney-General Act

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**WASHINGTON**—Because the Department of Justice has failed to press anti-trust charges against the Radio Corporation of America, the Radio Protective Association has petitioned President Coolidge to order the Attorney-General to institute dissolution proceedings against the so-called "radio trust."

This unusual procedure on the part of the group of "independents" is expected to be entirely ignored by the President, but the Radio Protective Association, in its resolutions, declares that it stands on the constitutional guarantee to every citizen of the United States the "right for redress for grievance." The resolutions of the R. P. A. were transmitted to the White House by Oswald Schuetz, executive secretary, and made public by him and not by the White House. This procedure is also expected to evoke criticism, even among those who are sympathetic with the fight the Chicago association is waging against the group of companies affiliated with the Radio Corporation and frequently attacked as a "trust."

The resolutions charge that the Attorney-General has failed to prosecute the alleged radio monopoly "thereby permitting said trust to harass and destroy competitors." Mr. Schuetz's statement to the press said that the Department of Justice last June had asked the Radio Protective Association to present evidence of the violations of the anti-trust laws by the radio combination. This evidence, he states, was brought to Washington by Attorneys Ernest B. Reichmann, of Chicago, and Leland S. Bishop, of Jackson, Mich., and laid before Asst. Atty.-Gen. William J. Donovan. No further action was taken, however, it is stated.

## New Co-operative Union in Australia

Striking Record Made of Progress by Societies in Various Countries

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**MANCHESTER, Eng.**—Reports coming in to the headquarters of the British co-operative movement from all parts of the globe form a striking record of co-operative progress. The co-operative societies of New South Wales have established the Co-operative Union Ltd., the principal objects of which are to act as bookkeepers, general commercial advisers, and arbitrators in disputes arising between societies which cannot be settled locally, to undertake the propagation of co-operative ideals; to organize co-operation in all its branches; to protect co-operative interests; and to promote uniformity in the laws governing co-operative societies in the different states.

The Swedish Co-operative Wholesale Society records a turnover for 1927 of 119,750,000 Swedish crowns, an increase over the previous year of 16,000,000 crowns. The society's

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**W. Davidson**  
Practical Furrier  
Formerly with Martin Bates  
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.  
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FASCINATINGLY simple, the way it's done! Only one moving part... two movements, and the pen's ready to fill itself FULL.  
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Remember that when your old pen runs dry! Pen counters are showing them now... standard styles, new leather-covered pens and pencils and gift-sets \$3.50 to \$30.  
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Certified by English, Kent & Willard, Consulting Engineers, London

own productive works account for no less than 85,000,000 crowns of the total turnover and consisted chiefly of flour, margarine and rubber goods.

The fifth report of the co-operative movement in Siam issued in Bangkok by the Ministry of Commerce and Communications, shows much good work done among the 77 existing societies, which have greatly strengthened their position during the last year. The prosperity of the Siam co-operative movement depends principally upon the rice crops, for the largest proportion of the members are engaged in this branch of agriculture. The rice harvest was good in 1927 and many societies repaid the loans granted to them by the Siam Commercial Bank, besides adding to their reserve funds, and taking more land into cultivation. Three important societies in one district not only freed themselves from external loans, but also deposited substantial sums with the bank.

## ENGINEERING CALLED FIELD FOR WOMEN

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—"We are of opinion that in our present civilization the field of engineering for women should be viewed irrespective of sex. There are opportunities for women in business that were unknown a generation ago. Industry has become fascinating and profitable to women and we want to play a full part in that new life." These remarks were made by Mrs. L. A. Willson, president of the Women's Engineering Society, in her address at the Bristol conference.

Mrs. Willson reminded her audience of the success of women in recent years in the field of sport, in swimming, flying and motorboating, but she maintained that to the major portion of the feminine community the earning of the daily bread was the greatest adventure of all. To run one's own business meant that a woman could laugh at the idea that she should cease work on marriage, for if she had a business of her own she could continue as long as she kept solvent and nobody could give her notice.

## PRIVATE AIRPORT DEDICATED

**LEROY, N. Y. (AP)**—The \$500,000 aviation field and private airport of Donald Woodward was officially dedicated Oct. 12. Mr. Woodward has a fleet of 12 planes, among them the Friendship which carried Amelia Earhart across the Atlantic.

## J. P. SOUSA NOW INDIAN CHIEF

**PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)**—Commander John Philip Sousa, band conductor and composer of stirring marches, has been made a chief of the Ponca Indian Tribe at the 101 Ranch.

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## HOOVER WINNING VOTES FOR WORK ON MISSISSIPPI

### Unusual Grasp of Flood Control and Waterway Problem Sways Many Democrats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Early and satisfactory completion of a vast Mississippi River improvement project, combining flood control with construction of a waterway network, coming to the front as one of the major considerations in the presidential campaign for residents of the great central river valley. With the Government's billion-dollar program to safeguard the lower valley already well under way, people here are giving new attention to better water transport.

To obtain fullest benefits from both projects they recognize that well-informed and sympathetic federal action is required. It so happens that among the few men to whom personal interest and experience have given an adequate understanding of both questions, one is this year a candidate for the highest federal office.

Herbert Hoover's remarkable grasp of all phases of the Mississippi problem—engineering, economic and humane—brought home to valley people through his service to them in the flood of 1927, is counting heavily with many a southern Democrat who finds in the protection of his home and the economic upbuilding of his community a campaign issue which touches him most closely.

See Unusual Opportunity  
Those who have lived with the Mississippi problem see in Mr. Hoover's entire training—his humanitarianism, his engineering abilities, his sustained study of inland waterways, and his first-hand knowledge of flood conditions—reasons why his candidacy offers an unusual opportunity to obtain active and informed federal help in its solution. Such considerations are overriding party traditions and helping to give him a foothold in this region which no Republican candidate has ever enjoyed.

John C. Heausler of New Orleans, the South Louisiana leader of Anti-Smith Democrats, explained the attitude of pro-Hoover citizens in that strongly Democratic State. Hard hit by the flood, they were greatly impressed by Mr. Hoover's conduct in relief work. Many Louisianians, he reported, believe Mr. Hoover will be bigger than the party and work for the broad humanitarian interests of the United States.

"The Republicans put across flood control for the Mississippi Valley," he continued. "A Republican Administration under Coolidge passed flood administration legislation. Those

who made themselves most active in winning flood control were Republicans. And, of course, Mr. Hoover was the leading figure in the relief work."

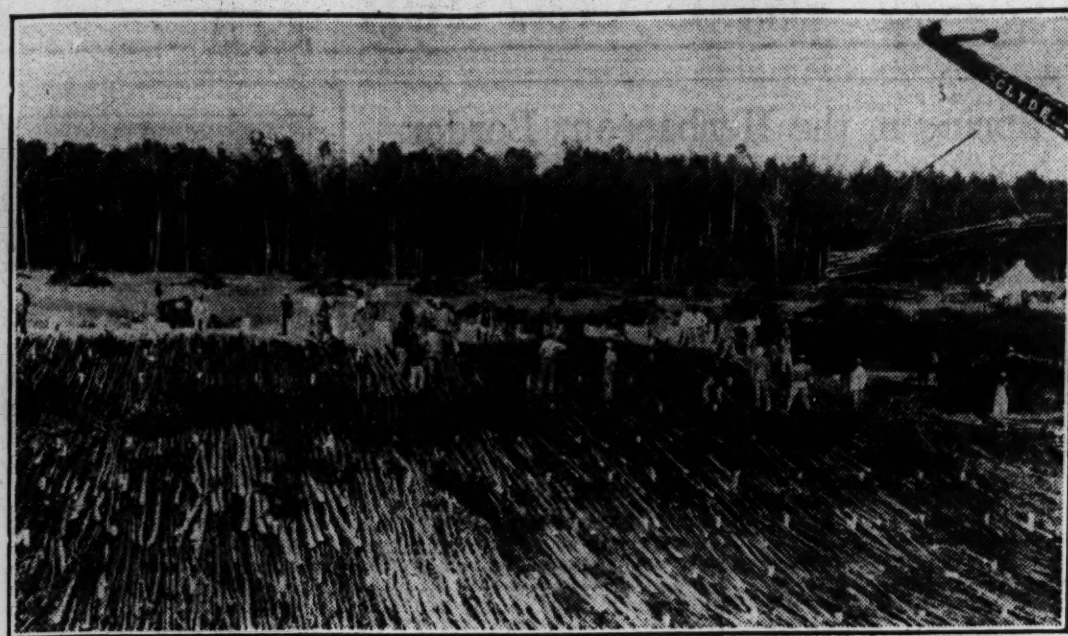
Mississippians, too, are grateful for the Hoover flood relief, according to Morgan D. Jones of Laurel, Miss., chairman of the Anti-Smith Democratic Organization of that State. He said: "Mr. Hoover endeared himself to Mississippians by his relief work here last year. We shall vote for Hoover, for, although he is the nominee of the Republican Party, he has never shown himself to be a partisan politician."

Considered a Benefactor  
The Republican nominee is considered a great benefactor by the thousands whose plight he relieved, in the opinion of Jeff McCann, Nashville attorney and state chairman of the anti-Smith Democratic movement in Tennessee.

"There goes out from these sufferers a gratitude to Mr. Hoover that is more than mere admiration of a great statesman," he said. "It is a warmth of gratitude toward a benefactor, a savior of life and home and health and a rebuilder of prosperity in a stricken land."

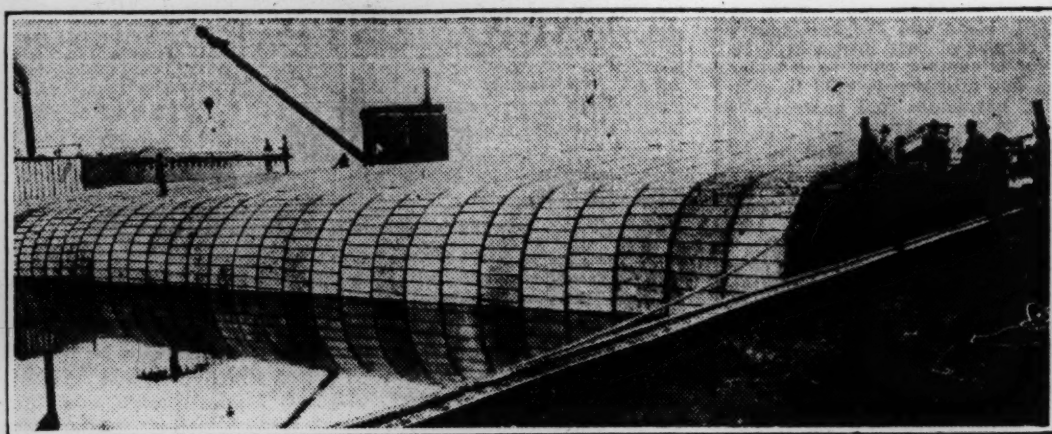
"No man in America stands in the same class with Hoover with relation to definite plans affecting inland

## Another Mattress for the Mississippi's Bed



One Section of the Government's Billion-Dollar Flood Control Job. Laying Down a Mattress of Willow Trees to Protect a Levee on the Lower River.

## New Ribs for "the Father of Waters"



To Prevent Erosion of the Levees Constructed to Restrain the Mississippi, They Are Being Surfaced in Exposed Places With Heavy Concrete Mats. Here a Mat-Laying Barge Is Shown on the Lower River Putting Down a Flexible Carpet More Than 100 Feet Wide. The Concrete Slabs Are Attached to Wire as the Barge Moves Along and as the Mats Sink at One End It Is Built at the Other. The Slabs Are Four Feet Long, One Foot Wide and Three Inches Thick.

waterways. Mr. Hoover has in his mind not only a dream but a definite plan. He has probably devoted more concentrated thought and energy to this subject than any other American, and his experience and skill and training in engineering schemes that have already succeeded, give an assurance for definite construction of inland waterways that cannot be attained or even promised from any other source, he concluded.

Peculiarly Qualified  
"The people of Arkansas who had opportunity to come in contact with Mr. Hoover last year," said Dr. A. C. Miller of Little Rock, chairman of the Anti-Smith Democrats of Arkansas, "believe his comprehensive knowledge of the great engineering problem of flood control qualify him in a peculiar way to solve the problem of the lower Mississippi. Mr. Hoover's able handling of flood relief won for him the affection of all parts of the State. I am persuaded that many are seriously considering voting for Hoover."

"The efforts to keep anti-Smith men from voting in the primary election and to compel voters to vote for Smith out of fear of loss of standing, have created a spirit of revolt that is driving many away from Smith in spite of the pleas that Arkansas should support her distinguished son, Senator Joseph T. Robinson. That argument does not carry much weight with people who are more interested in principle than party."

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Birmingham, Alabama

## Survey of Smoke Abatement Finds New York Lagging

### Inadequate Staffs Reported in All Cities Studied Except Cleveland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—A study of methods employed to abate the smoke nuisance here has just been completed by the Merchants' Association in an effort to aid municipal authorities. The survey shows that in such cities as Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, much greater progress has been made in setting up smoke abatement machinery than in New York.

The work was carried on by the bureau of research of the association and was undertaken with particular reference to the plan now before the Mayor to establish a special bureau charged with reducing the volume of smoke which now hangs over the city on cloudy days.

In the cities which representatives of the association visited it found numerous steps actively in operation which tend to eliminate the amount of smoke discharged by factories and heating plants. Summarizing these, the association found that in all the cities studied except New York municipal control is had over the installation of fuel-burning apparatus. Similarly, all except New York pursue a campaign of public education and persuasion to get results, rather than relying upon litigation for violations of ordinances.

In some cities officials are charged with this duty and devote their entire time to it. All of the cities visited make general use of high volatile coal, both for industrial and residential purposes, thus providing an even more serious problem than in New York, where anthracite is burned largely.

In none of the cities visited except Cleveland, did the staff appear adequate for the work, the association reported. It found that New York's present expenditure on a per capita basis for smoke abatement is less than that of Chicago and Cincinnati, but equal to that of Cleveland.

## WISCONSIN SETS PACE IN ADULT EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Educational leaders here believe Milwaukee is setting something of a record this year in selling the idea to men and women "on the other side of 30" that "it is never too late to learn."

Last year more than 43,000 men

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Society at Leesburg, Fla., Now Occupying Own Building  
LEESBURG, Fla.—Opening of a new building erected for the Christian Science Society of Leesburg, at Thirteenth and Line Streets, was reported by the Leesburg Commercial, in part, as follows:

"The municipality's responsibility for housing is more and more being discussed," G. R. Howe of New York, assistant secretary of the league, said recently. "In England and the continent municipalities take an active part, and assume clear-cut responsibility for housing. In America private building efforts have only recently covered the demand."

"Another topic is the 'Negro and public affairs.' Since the World War there has been a large influx to cities by the Negro race. More and more they are taking an interest in local government and have in certain of the larger cities held important official positions. Their vote in such cities as Chicago and New York is a matter for the politicians to reckon with."

Seek Agreement on Methods  
"More students of government are trying to arrive at an agreement on methods of standards in government. It is generally believed if standards could be secured and a city could be

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## LEAGUE SEEKING GOVERNMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS

Municipal Association Is to Meet in Cincinnati Oct. 16 and 17

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CINCINNATI, O.—The constant effort to improve the machinery of government so as to give citizens "a dollar's worth of service for every dollar of taxes," will attract municipal experts, city planners, students of government and taxation, and others here for the annual session of the National Municipal League, Oct. 16 and 17.

Cincinnati's outstanding experiment with the city manager plan of government offers these authorities an exceptionally interesting laboratory for study. This is the chief reason the league will meet here for the first time in recent years, its officials say. Progress under Cincinnati's new charter is clearly revealed in an exhibit at City Hall, for which the city expended \$2000, according to Mayor Murray Seasongood, and this will be shown for the benefit of those attending the Municipal League sessions.

To Study Housing  
Housing is to receive particular attention at a general session of the league which, it is recalled, originated in 1894 after Viscount Bryce declared municipal government was a conspicuous failure in America.

"The municipality's responsibility for housing is more and more being discussed," G. R. Howe of New York, assistant secretary of the league, said recently. "In England and the continent municipalities take an active part, and assume clear-cut responsibility for housing. In America private building efforts have only recently covered the demand."

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rated at a certain percentage for the work done, so that it could be definitely compared with the work in other cities, an impetus would be started in the direction of accomplishment. The Cincinnati meeting will consider this.

Selling the work of municipal government to the public is an important factor in administration to be considered. Large city planning projects or any other improvement program must have the support of the public from the beginning if they are to be successfully financed and supported."

Proportional Representation and Democracy in Elections is still another topic for this year's meeting of the league. This and the other program subjects will be presented in addresses by leading authorities, followed by general discussions.

Explains League's Position  
The place the National Municipal League occupies on the sidelines of governmental affairs was explained by Mr. Howe.

"The National Municipal League drafted the Model City Charter in 1915 which advocates the city manager plan of government," he said. "Its accomplishments through this charter, which is used as a handbook when city managers are drafted, may be found in cities operating under such charters. The largest cities are Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rochester, Dayton, Norfolk, Wichita (Kan.), Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and Grand Rapids. Besides the cities named, 200 other municipalities are operating under city manager charters."

"Our Model Bond Law has been used for drafting financial legislation for cities. The Model Municipal Budget Law is now in the hands of committees in five states where legislation regarding municipal budgeting is going forward. Our Model Registration System has been used in five states, and so it goes."

Distinguished Leaders  
Several distinguished national leaders have occupied the post of president of the National Municipal League now held by Richard S. Childs of New York. Among them were Frank L. Polk, head of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference; Charles E. Hughes former Secretary of State; William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former United States Attorney-General and Secretary of the Navy.

The Governmental Research Association is holding a joint meeting with the National Municipal League and the National Association of Civic Secretaries. The Governmental Research Association and the National Municipal League are united in that the Municipal Administration Service is under their joint direction. All governmental research association members are members of the National Municipal League.

## MORE BIBLES GO OUT OF MAINE THAN EVER

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Bible Society of Maine has circulated more Bibles in the past year than ever before by passing the 20,000 mark for the first time, according to a report of the directors at the annual meeting here.

Edgar R. Payson was re-elected president of the society; M. Melvin Bailey, first vice-president; E. T. Garland, secretary and superintendent, and Ozman Adams, treasurer.

## Flax Believed to Be Profitable Crop for United States Farmers

### Developments in Handling the Harvest in Preparing Linen Fibers Make Possible Lower Cost of Its Production

United States agriculture may soon find a new source of remuneration through planting its spare fields with flax, because of research now being made, says the industrial bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemical engineers in Boston.

No question of demand exists, since the United States is the largest consumer of linen goods in the world. It is pointed out. Yet this country grows but 3 per cent and manufactures but 25 per cent of the flax required to fill the annual consumption, it is added.

"It seems very possible from a careful study of the problem," says the bulletin, "that improvements in both the quality of the fiber and equipment for handling it will result from the development work under way at the present time, and that these improvements will again make flax growing a potential agricultural asset to this country."

Reasons given for the failure of flax growing and linen manufacture in the United States include the great amount of hand labor required for harvesting, seeding, retting and scutching. Because of this, it was stated, the growing of flax has retired mainly to countries of cheap labor, particularly Russia, Turkey and the Balkans. Both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the northern border of the United States, however, provide suitable climate and soil for flax, if labor costs can be reduced.

"This situation," the bulletin said, "has emphasized more keenly than ever the need of decreased costs in every possible phase in the linen industry, and under this stimulus, an unusual amount of development work has been carried on to reduce the manual labor connected with the flax industry."

"This has resulted in the development of several harvesting or pulling machines, improved retting and drying processes, and more automatic breaking and scutching equipment. None of these developments has been carried sufficiently far as yet to affect the industry as a whole, although in several districts flax pulling equipment seems to be working out satisfactorily on a commercial scale."

"There is, fortunately, within the country at the present time sufficient linen spinning and weaving capacity to absorb a tenfold increase in the acreage devoted to flax growing," it was concluded.

## PENSIONS INCREASE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VICTORIA, B. C.—The first Canadian province to adopt the pension scheme, British Columbia now has 3150 persons on its roll of old-age pensioners, according to figures issued by the Government. The average monthly pension has worked out at \$17.47, after allowances have been made for small additional income received by pensioners.

In the first six months of this year \$441,122 was paid to pensioners, half of it by the Dominion Government and half by the Province. Twenty-five per cent of the total population of the Province within the pension age are receiving pensions and the number is increasing as new applications are received.

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**PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING**  
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Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

## Chamberlin's Presents Something NEW!

**"RESTWARE"**  
**Kickernick Pajamas**  
\$2.95  
Others from \$1.95 to \$15.00

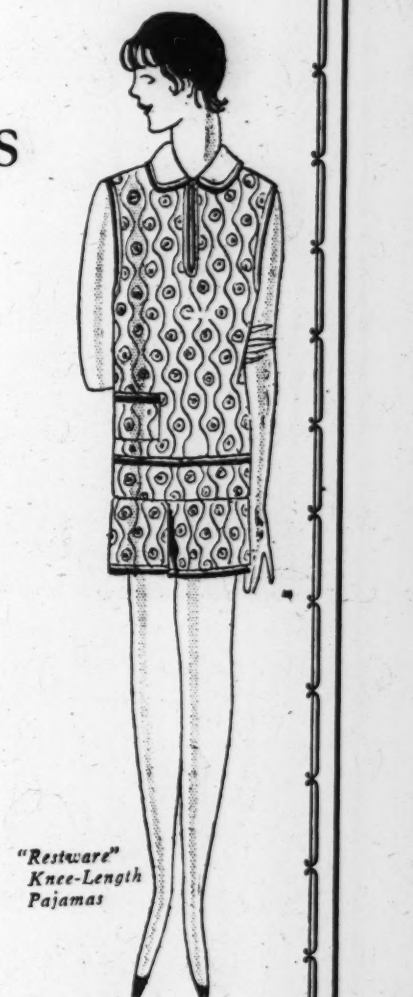
Pajamas for dancing-class costumes? Certainly! And here's why: Kickernick pajamas are made to fit so perfectly in any position, and are tailored so well, that aesthetic dancing classes all over the country have adopted the new knee-length style for practice costumes. They are ideal sleeping garments for they assure perfect comfort no matter how you twist and squirm.

The patterns are delightful—plain and printed silks, rayons and cottons. With or without collars, with or without sleeves, knee or ankle length, but all with comfortable elastic webbing at the waist that eliminates all possibility of cutting.

Also a complete showing of other

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MIAMI, FLORIDA



## House and Garden

## What to Plant in a Rockery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

ROCKERIES are a source of

most delightful experiences,

and may be fitted into the

landscape plan of either small or

large grounds. They may be started

now or soon enough so they have

three or four weeks of growth at

least before the ground freezes. It is

essential that some root growth is

made before setting winter weather

comes. Only the hardiest plants

should be chosen, and these may be

expected to come through winter in

good condition. As most rockery

plants are evergreen, only a light

winter covering of leaves is needed

and this should be spread between

the plants rather than over them.

Suggestions of rock gardens may

convey the idea of considerable

ground with the use even of spread-

ing junipers and other evergreens

that cover many square feet of sur-

face, and indeed rockeries requiring

much space can obviously not be

placed on the 50-foot city lot.

However, the owner of restricted

city grounds need not forego the

absorbing interest of a rockery, if

his bent is that way. No place is too

small, and with a little ingenuity the

most unlikely place may be con-

verted into a spot that will be

cherished because of the many visi-

tors from foreign lands or near-by

mountains that may find a congenial

home there.

## Pin Cushions

By confining the planting to re-

stricted and tufted sorts it is pos-

sible to place on a few square feet

of ground many different kinds and

several plants of each. Tiny pin-

cushion species of various shades of

green and gray will occupy little

space and lend variety to the mini-

ature garden.

Bright color in a rockery is desir-

able and it is possible to have some,

but unless the owner finds pleasure

in studying the individual traits of

plants he would do better to devote

the space to bedding plants or some-

thing else. A rockery will be cher-

ished by any person who is really

interested in wild plants and to

whom a variety of foliage aspects

appeal.

One would not care to confine the

planting of the small rockery to one

or two things. There is zest in

variety, so plants of various foliage

tones and habits of growth lend in-

terest. The choice should be as far

as possible be such subjects as present

a good appearance through the win-

ter. If that idea is carried out,

there should be no unsightly spots.

However, it may be necessary to

shear off certain plants after bloom-

ing to keep the rockery looking well.

## Small Size

Plants of small size which are de-

sirable for the miniature rockery

central Washington and regions of a

similar climate are thrift, semper-

viva, leontopodium alpinum, pasque

flower, coral bells, rosette saxifrage

and dwarf species of sedum. Thlaspi

bulbosum and montanum and Hutch-

insonia alpina, members of the mustard

family, are also good subjects. Of the

lesser bulbs, chionodoxa, snowdrops,

grape hyacinths and crocuses may be

included to give color in spring.

Veronica repens, which hugs the

ground closely and barely raises its

white flowers above the green mat it

forms, is nice for the rockery. How-

ever, it may be necessary to restrain

it, which is readily done.

Several common plants which are

too adventive should be avoided.

Such are arabis alpina, most aubrie-

tia, phlox subulata, lemon thyme,

tunica saxifraga and cerastium to-

mentosum. There are some trailers,

such as silene maritima and Hutch-

insonia alpina, that are admissible.

The pearlwort, saxifraga subulata, often

listed as spurgella, covers the ground

much as veronica repens does, but

is of a lighter green color. It is very

pretty in summer, but does not come

through the winter in good shape.

Since it seeds readily and has to be

restrained, it is still on probation in

the writer's garden.

## Genus Sedum

Of all natural groups of plants

none furnish as many desirable sub-

jects for the small rockery as the

genus Sedum, and this is not strange

for there are 200 to 300 species, many

of which are of restricted habits of

growth and therefore welcome in the

small rock garden.

There are commonly known as

stonecrop or live-forever, but gar-

deners now generally call them

sedum. Most of them are evergreen

and bear succulent leaves and

starry flowers. They add liveliness

and greenery to the rockery in

winter and remain in fair condition

through the growing season. Be-

cause of their fleshy foliage they are

extremely drought resistant.

Although the flowers are attractive,

sedums are valuable chiefly for

their varied hues of greenery

presented. A friend of the writer

makes a practice of shearing off the

flowering stems as they appear and

by so doing keeps the rockery in a

trim condition.

The dwarf stonecrop commonly

grown is sedum acre, which is called

golden moss from the fact that it is

covered by brilliant yellow bloss-

oms in June. After blooming the

flowering stems die and the plant be-

comes unsightly. It may then be

sheared off closely and with water-

ing new growth will soon appear.

## Bright Note

It is a creeping, mat-forming

species that spreads and it may be

necessary to keep it within reason-

able bounds. The variety elegans is

not quite as aggressive and is there-

fore more acceptable than the type.

It is also more desirable because the

tips of the shoots are whitish in

spring and thus add a bright note to

the garden.

Quite similar to sedum acre is

sedum sexangulare. The color of

this is a dull green and in fall and

spring it assumes a burnished red

color. It is a desirable species for

the small rockery. The tiniest ones

of the group are sedum lydium and

sedum hispanicum. In both, the

shoots are only an inch high and in

spring are raised only two to three

inches above the ground.

## Color

In lydium the tiny leaves are green

when young but in full sun assume a

bright red tint and thus add color to

the rockery. The flowers are white

with dark red anthers and the bloom

is followed by red carpels. Hispani-

cum is a bluish gray species with

white flowers. The variety minus is

more desirable than the type. Both

lydium and hispanicum minus are at

their best in autumn or spring. They

are better suited to partial shade,

but are fairly satisfactory for sunny

situations.

The gem of the group is sedum

dasycarpum. It is of a bluish gray

color and its leaves are like beads.

The little pin-cushions which it

forms are very pretty and neat and

its white or pinkish flowers in loose

sprays, raised only three or four

inches above the ground, are espe-

cially attractive.

Sedum divergens, a native of the

northwest, is a very satisfactory

species. It has thick, flat leaves

which take on a red color in fall.

Sedum Sieboldi is desirable on ac-

count of its neat habit and gray color.

It is a trailer, and, although occupy-

ing more space than the species men-

tioned, a few plants are acceptable

in a small rockery. It is one of the

last sedums to bloom. The pink

flowers appear in late August or

September.

There are many odd and interest-

ing species of Semperivivum. The

species tectorum, the common house-

leek, and arachnoideum, the cob-

webby houseleek, are most frequently

grown. Of the echeverias the most

desirable is secunda glauca.

In all gardening tasks, success

is largely dependent on foresight

and hard work, and the wise gar-

dener in the British Isles begins to

prepare in October and November

for the planting out of the spring-

flowering plants by clearing off all

summer bedding, cutting down all

dead herbaceous growth, and forking

over the ground between.

It is well to remember that as the

spring-flowering plants are almost

over before the summer and autumn

herbaceous perennials make any ap-

preciable growth, they may be put in

close proximity to them, and that the

most charming effects are invariably

obtained by planting in large irregu-

lar groups so that the different

colors stand out in bold masses.

Visualizing the Bloom

The importance of firm planting as

a safeguard from the loosening and

injurious effects of frost and wind,

cannot be overestimated and each

plant should be either well pressed

into the soil with the handle of the

trowel, or made firm with the foot.

When planting a border for a

spring display of flowers, few people

seem to realize the necessity of

visualizing the final effect of the

whole border, and the importance of

preserving a balance of form and

color. Many failures are due to lack

of proportion, and unity in planting,

which results in a patchy appear-

ance; as when the middle is a riotous

mass of color and the two ends a

monochrome of bare brown earth!

Color is another point to consider.

When due attention is paid to color

effects, harmonies and contrasts, a

border is straightway lifted out of

the rut of mediocrity into an in-

dividual expression. For instance, a

mass of bright blue forget-me-not

against a group of deep puce

Honesty and a clump of rosy

carmine tulips, such as Ariadne, is a

poem of color, but if the uncon-

promising orange of the cheiranthus

is substituted for the blue of the

forget-me-not, how quickly the mass

becomes a glaring crudity.

A few hardy spring flowering

plants, the majority of which are

easily raised by seed, are the tall and

dwarf wallflowers, the myosotis (for-

get-me-not) in blue, rose and white,

the vivid orange cheiranthus (the

Alpine wallflower), the yellow moon

faces of the doricum (leopard's

bane), purple, mauve and yellow

lilies, the golden dust of the yellow

alysium saxatile, the white foam of

double arabis and the varying mauve,

puce and purple shades of aubrietia.

And what of the hosts of bulbs? The

tribe of narcissi, the tulips in all

their glory of reds and yellows,

bronze and glowing pinks—the sky-

blue scillas and chionodoxas, the

quaint blue heads of the muscari,

the glowing orange and yellow of the

Crown Imperial lilies?

## Spring in the Herbaceous Border

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SPRING in the herbaceous border

is an eagerly anticipated event

in the gardening world. A time

when the patient waiting of many

months is rewarded by a riot of

color—a myriad of sweet scents

which repay all past labors a thou-

sandfold.

As in all gardening tasks, success

is largely dependent on foresight

and hard work, and the wise gar-

dener in the British Isles begins to

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## ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## Casually Noticed

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN THE opinion of some dealers of long experience, a collection of furniture, china, silver, or what you will, lasts only about 20 years—as a single collection. Probably this is a fairly dependable estimate. It came to our minds last week as we saw the Sanderson accumulation of many years offered at B. Altman & Co.'s salon of antiques in New York City.

Just how long the previous owner had been in getting these things together for his home on Nantucket, we do not know. Doubtless it covered a period of many years. But its redistribution to new owners took place very quickly. If the speedy movement of the first few hours after it was offered to the public was continued.

It was mid-afternoon of the first day when we called there, to look what had been contained in nine rooms of a residence. If our judgment in passing through the half-dozen rooms in which all this was arranged was correct, fully one-third of the articles had been sold. A rather cheerful and convincing evidence of the sustained, if not the increasing, interest in eighteenth century American furniture.

## Can You Agree With All This?

Paradox, it may seem, yet it is a fact. We find a lively enjoyment in some modernistic styles, while having a decided leaning toward the so-called antique. This may account for our easy progress from Altman's Salon of Antiques to their Franco-American exhibit of the modern in home decoration which we plan to notice later and at length on this page.

One of our regrets is that we will be unable to show more views of these settings. Another, that newspapers are not developed to the point of picturing such things in their true colors. For in these modern creations, color and form constantly work together in achieving the designers' ends.

A sharp impression is given us, not only by such displays as these but just as strongly by many items in the International Exhibition of Ceramic Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is that of a new fancy, the daring for bold ventures, which characterizes the modernism in decorative art.

Viewing these expressions, we feel sure that in many cases the originator of these modern forms of form and color was so far as he might, creating with utter freedom, unconcerned with what others of a recent or a remote date may have produced for similar purposes.

Is our attitude toward interior decoration taken to be less than a conservative one? We trust that it will not be understood as so extreme as revolutionary. It is rather hoped that it may be classed as liberal—a position of openmindedness toward all conscientious efforts to discover fresh and stimulating phases of beauty which shall endure as significant and lasting expressions of the twentieth century, era of almost incredible material achievement that it is.

## The High Cost of the Best

The high prices which are secured for eighteenth century furniture of the best sort are known in a general way by all who are giving even passing attention to the subject. Four figure amounts are common in their lower levels. Five figure values are now often met with. The cost of cabinetmakers' work alone for a room wholly finished and furnished with such things as we saw at Frank Partridge's in New York.

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City would represent literally a small fortune.

A dozen Sheraton armchairs—a complete set of extraordinary individual merit—were priced at \$25,000. A small Chippendale center table of the tripod type probably will be seen there but a short time, although its price is \$6000. A pair of Chippendale armchairs we recall as marked \$12,000. These are, of course, all of English origin, for the extensive New York store is a branch of Mr. Partridge's much larger London establishment.

## Five Score and More English Clocks

A showing which is being eagerly anticipated by many collectors will be opened early next week by Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., at his Fifty-fourth Street galleries. This consists, we are told, of Mr. Vernay's choice of one half a famous collection of 222 English clocks.

For over 40 years a Mr. Wetherfield, who resided just outside London, has been building up this accumulation, recognized as being one of the outstanding accomplishments of its sort. Most of these are of tall type, although some are bracket clocks. About 125 years are covered by the dates when these timepieces were made, none of them being later than about 1800.

Here is another example of the breaking up of a group of things which someone has spent a long time in assembling. The forty years which is mentioned here is double the time mentioned in our first paragraph. Quite likely there are plenty of cases which will run below the assumed average and offset this higher figure.

## A New Sort of Furniture Book

Grand Rapids, Mich., and furniture of the eighteenth century and earlier are rarely associated in popular thought. This fact, and the reasons for it, make it a special pleasure to notice a book which comes from the aforementioned city.

Its title is "Manual of the Furniture Arts and Crafts"; its size 4 inches by 6 1/2 inches; its 900 pages are well printed on thin paper; its illustrations from photographs and drawings are well chosen and abundant.

The scope of this work is surprising, for it starts with the first consciousness of the human race of its need for furniture. It continues with a crisp and lucid explanation of such things as men of several nations made under this head from the days of the Pharaohs to the recent 1920's. Numerous small but perfectly clear drawings accompany the technical descriptions of the styles used through these long centuries.

Under each heading, whether it be French Renaissance, early Jacobean, or the American Colonial, wisely chosen books of reference are listed for those who wish such further aid. The section on woods used in making

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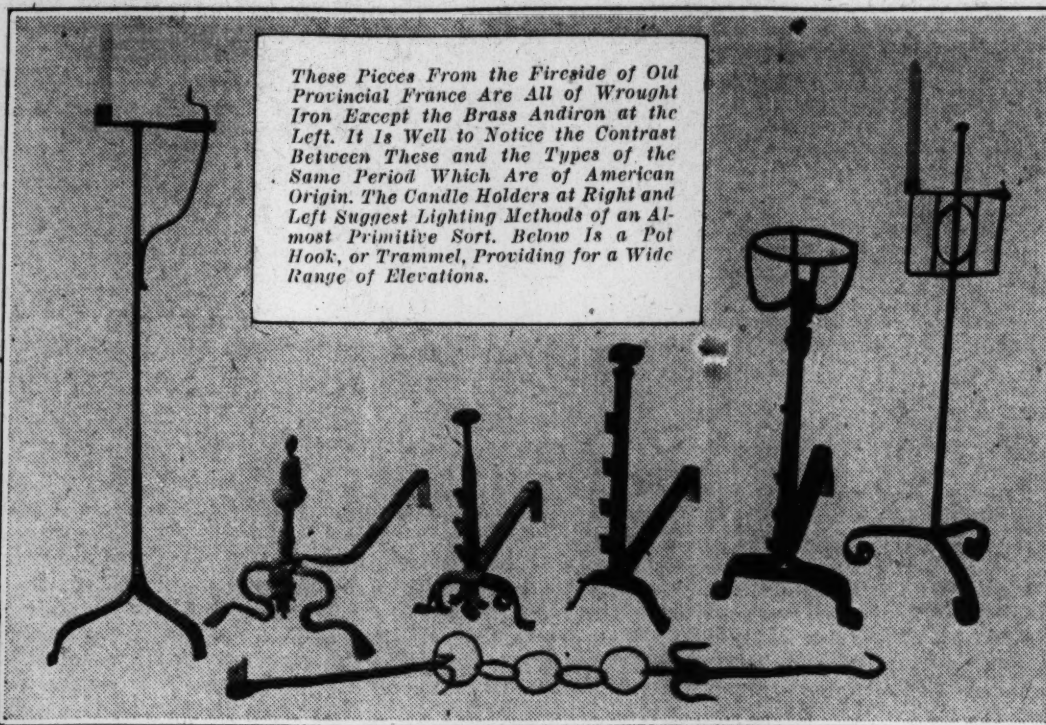
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Frank Partridge

Works of Art

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26, KING ST., ST. JAMES'S  
NEW YORK  
4 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.



These Pieces From the Fireside of Old  
Provincial France Are All of Wrought  
Iron. Except the Brass Andiron at the  
Left. It Is Well to Notice the Contrast  
Between These and the Types of the  
Same Period Which Are of American  
Origin. The Candle Holders at Right and  
Left Suggest Lighting Methods of an Al-  
most Primitive Sort. Below Is a Pol-  
hook, or Trammel, Providing for a Wide  
Range of Elevations.

furniture holds many facts which may be of practical value to the collector of today. Not all can be so rated, however, for a portion has to do with the modern quantity production problems. So, too, furniture machinery, upholstering, transportation are topics that few of us will spend time in reading.

## Handy and Valuable for Reference

There is so much welcome and unusual material here which has never before been seen between two covers that we are inclined to forget the small portion which does not apply to our personal interests.

Good half-tones from excellent photographs convey fairly adequate notions of how many different kinds of wood may look.

Biographies, from one line to eight in length, include the names of furniture designers and craftsmen from the earliest dates to 1900. A glossary of furniture words and terms is far more comprehensive than usually appears under the word "glossary."

This is not a book for the reader who seeks to be amused, merely. It should please anyone who is in want of condensed, easily grasped facts pertaining to the numerous concerns of the student or the buyer of furniture.

It is published by A. P. Johnson Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., at a price of \$5.50. Compiled by A. J. P. Johnson and Maria K. Sironen. Edited by William J. Etten.

## The Romance of Old Maps

By FRANK L. RUTTER

London

OLD maps are fascinating things. It is difficult to imagine that these delicately drawn old charts—with their abundant decoration of seahorses and dolphins, walrus and mermaids and wriggly sea serpents with tritons on their backs, with their irrelevant remarks curling round any point of special import, and little pictures of churches and trees and strange land animals dotted here and there, with the small proud galleons puffing over their crowded oceans and fat-cheeked cherubs gambling in their no less crowded skies—could ever have been of practical use to mariner or merchant, traveler or student. Nevertheless, the globe was circumnavigated with the aid of such frivolous-looking things—the whole world laid open to investigation, colonies founded, civilization disseminated.

We know the old cartographers Speed, Ortelius, Jansson, Blaeu and the others, to have been geographers of repute, but surely it was the geographical aspect of their work that interested them least of all. For them, it seems, a map was merely an excuse for making a wonderfully intricate pattern on a given theme. The outline of the design was fixed, of course, but there was, apparently, no limit to what one might do over and above, around, within and without, that surrounding line.

And there were the borders to be dealt with. These could be filled with colored medallions, showing the customs and habits of the country, or with little engravings depicting its principal cities. The title piece, properly dealt with—that is, enclosed in a magnificently decorated cartouche—could be made to fill up any amount of space. The scale of miles could be suitably embellished, too, with an ornamental border, which as often as not combined compasses and mermaids and fish into one elegant design. This slightly smaller item of decoration could be set in a corner opposite the ornate title

piece, so that the symmetry of the whole might not be upset.

Then, in case the general effect should still be lacking in richness when all this was done, any emptyish part might be filled in with magnificent scroll work in pen and ink. So in the end the finished product seemed like the chart of some faerie land forlorn, rather than a reliable guide to prosaic reality! At least, that is the impression left on one's mind by the exhibition of sixteenth and seventeenth century maps which was the holiday attraction at the Beaux Arts Gallery.

The exhibition included some of the extremely beautiful maps of the counties of England which John Speed made after he had been enabled to give up his trade of tailoring through the generosity of Sir Fulke Greville. These he published in 1611, under the title of "The Theater of the Empire of Great Britain."

Speed liked to include in his maps plans of great cities, companies of soldiers marching, or about to engage in battle and detailed drawings of some interesting architectural feature, as well as the usual bounding dolphins and spouting whales. His map of Friesland is one of the most characteristic. He has put everything in it! Indeed, the insets almost crowd the insignificant county of the map altogether!

But his map of China shows what he could do when his powers of imagination were no longer hampered by any surplus of observed fact. It is full of the most fantastic information. We are told in microscopic print of the deserts where men "are thought to be seduced by wonderful illusions and devilish spitting," and how a deluge in the Province of Sauer (wherever that may be) swallowed up seven cities and any number of towns and villages leaving one boy up a tree as sole survivor!

He shows the Great Wall of China; the strange monsters that live in outlying parts; the customs and costumes of the country. When his invention fails he falls back on scroll work to fill in the odd corners. This was map-making indeed! The seventeenth century schoolboy must have found geography a fascinating, if slightly bewildering, study.

Jansson, who was working some 20 to 30 years after Speed ceased,

gave less realistic detail but excelled in magnificent title-pieces, introduced heraldic emblems and the trade and industrial symbols of whatever county or province he was dealing with into his decoration. He too used ornamental scroll-work with great effect.

The map of Lancashire, for instance, has the empty space made by the contingent county of Yorkshire diapered with superb ink flourishes. This map is one of his best, and is so typical of his manner that a detailed description may be of interest.

The title-piece is supported by plunging horses and attendant cherubs whose marine origin is indicated in their rather fishlike lower limbs. In the corner diagonally opposite are the colored shields of the great Lancastrian houses, while the scale of miles makes another pretty inset lower down. A fair-sized galleon and a humbler-looking fishing smack sail the Irish Sea. A mariner's compass in mid-ocean sends radiating lines from all its points in every direction. This with slight variations, such as the addition or omission of a fish or two, was Jansson's formula for map-making, and a very pretty thing it made even of the unromantic mid-land counties.

The Dutch mathematician and geographer Ortelius came nearly a century earlier. His maps are less accurate and more full of fanciful illustrations, but they are highly decorative—perhaps for these very reasons. The publication of his atlas "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" in 1570 impressed the contemporary world so strongly that his fame reached the ears of Philip II of Spain, who

immediately appointed him geographer in chief to his court.

Ortelius had a pretty gift for placing his dolphins and walrus and an occasional leviathan or triton just where his design needed emphasis. He believed in showing people what they had to expect in the countries he was engaged on. Thus his map of Holland is bespattered with cows—cows being milked, cows grazing, cows chewing the cud, cows just standing and staring and doing none of these things.

Blaeu, his fellow countryman, and the contemporary of Jansson, was another well-known cartographer. His liveliest effort is the map of the Straits of Magellan, in which a fleet of seven merchantmen describes a graceful curve round the title-piece, but his maps of Calabria, the Kingdom of Naples, the Channel Islands and Glamorganshire are also fine.

A few eighteenth century maps were also on view, these are more austere and restrained in their decoration, but the lettering is exquisitely fine. The exact shapes of countries were established when these maps were made, so there was less room for pure invention.

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# Music News of the World

## John Gay and Johann Strauss

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

NO DOUBT, the revival of "The Beggar's Opera" in London after the war was a great success. I remember having seen several times a crowded house under the spell of this really exhilarating, 200-years-old theatrical invention—the more so because the music accompanying it had a particular flavor of archaism. On the whole it was a harmless pleasure, more harmless than in the epoch of its first appearance in Lincoln's Inn Theater, when Italian opera gave rise to this parody. Grand, all too grand and pathetic, opera had, at that time, become a mere coloratura exercise; and though a man like Handel did his best to make opera an expressive art work, it could not be denied, in spite of Farinelli's masterly singing, that opera was in the state of decay.

There was a time when parody found room between the single acts of the "opera seria"; it was the best way to give fair play to both the pathetic and the comic. In the England of those days the situation was quite different: the pathetic opera, having played out, was ripe for being discarded by parody. "Look here," said John Gay, "these beggars and criminals whom I introduce to you as the new protagonists of opera are certainly better and more convincing than all you see and hear on the stage." And the success of his parody proved really fatal to its object.

Bert Brecht and Kurt Weill. Two hundred years after we are, though not in the same, yet certainly in a similar situation. Opera,

certain number of minor works which have found an obstacle on their path to glory in the shortcomings of their librettos. For Johann Strauss had no dramatic vein. He may have undergone the influence of Jacques Offenbach, who certainly was much more theatrically gifted than he, but he remained a lyrical full of elan in his limited camp of activity.

### "Fledermaus"

Though perhaps aware of this, he was desirous of conquering the stage, and he succeeded, thanks to the "Fledermaus," certainly a piece of genius. This, however, does not prove very much for his theatrical talent. The success of "Fledermaus" is due to the large number of happy musical ideas contained in it.

The style reigning in the Grosses Schauspielhaus is that of the great show accompanied by a music not overweighing the stage events, which, on the whole, are no events at all. It is the purpose of the music not to turn the attention of the public away from what is going on, or rather not going on, in the show.

You may suppose that in this respect, the German theater can be compared with the American. But I think, there must be a certain difference between the two, for the German show, after all, cannot do without music of higher value. Sullivan and even Schubert have been called upon to surround and to decorate the spectacular art displayed in the Grosses Schauspielhaus. It is, however, here compelled to bow to the high idea of this theater, that is to say, to make room for the art of dancing and to beg the hearer to excuse some digressions into a territory very far off from the field of pure music.

### "Casanova"

I forgot to tell you that "Casanova" is the title of the great show for which Director Charell has called Michael Bohnen to his assistance. It must be added that Casanova, the assumed task of bettering his own reputation by doing the highest possible credit to the Viennese tradition. For the realization, Johann Strauss has been kind enough to do his best. Prof. Ernst Stern, the partner who helped Reinhardt in some interesting performances, has put his excellent imaginative art at the disposal of this house. And though Bohnen, as a great attraction, did not in the least fulfill the hopes of those who were accustomed to see his triumph on the operatic stage, the whole of the performance, the splendid setting and the music of Johann Strauss did not fail to impress both hearers and spectators. It is the most artistic "show" Berlin has ever seen.

This may be regarded as a prelude to the musical season. Let us, however, add as a general remark that, times having considerably changed, the musical critic cannot help observing the events of the musical life happening under a form very different from what he formerly considered to be the right style of high music. He cannot close his eyes to the co-existence of several arts, in which music plays an important part, even under circumstances seeming, at first sight, very contrary to his points of view. For we live in a state of transition. This is not a new thing, but it is a new epoch, but nothing proves so convincingly how far behind us the Wagnerian period lies as the work of our younger musicians, who are so distant from the pathetic opera which they devote their labor even to what, in former times, would have seemed unworthy of them.

### The Revival of the Waltz

It has often been said that jazz has killed the waltz. To refute this, the waltz was opined vehemently to its powerful adversary. Then people said that, though the waltz was not quite dead, at least it had passed to gentlemen who, belonging to the preceding generation, were not able to bring it into fashion again.

There is, however, no doubt that, as regards imaginative and inventive power, the waltz is far superior to jazz. Most happily, indeed, the opinion of the elderly gentlemen, who were clinging to the former with sentimental affection was confirmed by a younger man of the theater, Eric Charell, the director of the Grosses Schauspielhaus. Under his very often gone to the universal and therefore impersonal jazz, he has turned just now to the personal force and charm of Johann Strauss. They have remained victorious. The fact is, however, the music critic who as a rule does not feel himself under the duty of making performances in this theater objects of his criticism, the occasion of calling general attention to it.

It need not be pointed out that Johann Strauss has left a great legacy. He was one of those composers who are not compelled to spare their imagination. There is a



The Gordon String Quartet: Messrs. Wagner, Gordon, Evans and Hancock.

## Schönberg and Mr. Gordon

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ONCE in 10 years, perhaps, a piece of music comes out which has the importance of Arnold Schönberg's Third Quartet, op. 30, which had its first American presentation at the Coolidge Festival in Pittsfield, Mass., in September. That is uttering no modern partisan opinion, but is speaking for Jacques Gordon, first violin of the Gordon String Quartet, which performed the work. Now, Mr. Gordon got his schooling under that conservative master, Franz Kneisel; and he may be supposed, therefore, to march pretty well back in the modern procession. Talking with me here one day, he showed a care to preserve a certain Kneisel moderation; and yet he warmly enough remarked upon the significance of the moderate, adagio, intermezzo and rondo which comprise Schönberg's latest study for two violins, viola and cello. Ten years? He all but made it once in 10 years; nothing how this work follows immediately along the ways of the last quartets of Beethoven, and observing especially how Schönberg's chromatic skips, nine degrees on the scale, emulate Beethoven's reckless leaps from high to low in the fugue of the Quartet, op. 133.

A musician of capable temperament—Mr. Gordon be startled into hasty expression of himself, either disparaging or commendatory? Just try him; first, on the negative side.

"Mr. Gordon, how you must have been distressed at taking part in that terrible quartet of Schönberg's! But you were not, of course, uneasy about the notes. Had you missed the right ones, anybody could have known the difference."

"The right ones, indeed! Had Mr. Hancock, Mr. Evans, Mr. Wagner or I played a single false note, everybody would have known the difference. It could not be to you pieces by modern composers in which a

mistake of reading would pass unnoticed, but I cannot show you a single page in this score where I would dare permit a slip in the progression. Both melody and harmony would sound off."

Then, for his "Yes."

"Mr. Gordon, what an exaltation it must have been to you to have a hand in performing the Third Quartet! Does it not, for pure architectural beauty, surpass the chamber music of Franck, Brahms and Schumann?"

"Oh, once in 10 years, I should say, we have a work written for string quartet which gives the impression of a necessary and inevitable pronouncement that this one does. In style, it has considerable independence; and if you search for a prototype, you may probably disregard most of the nineteenth century. But take Beethoven toward the end of his career. Doesn't he have an indication or two for Schönberg? You know the chief melodic figure of Beethoven's 'Grand Fugue,' and from London, but the Boston orchestra is believed to be the first to offer the music as a concert piece.

The composer seems to be bent on proving himself at ease in the realm of all ages. He would be a one-man pagant of musical styles. His newest fancy is for the apparel of the seventeenth century. It must be admitted that he wears his peruke and flicks his kerchief with an air. These chaste tabernacles were welcomed with grateful surprise by a holiday afternoon audience. Having come, many of them, no doubt, prepared to manifest disapproval (was not the 'Sacred' a ballet, too?) they remained to applaud with relief. Here was music a man could understand—had tunes to it.

Does this music suffer by its separation from the action? How should it, when its author insists that the ballet has no plot? Yet it has a program, necessarily. A rather poetic, fanciful program to which the music is designed to be congruous. We suspect the score profits by the aid of the dancers. The music, for strings, only, is transparent and charming, but it is not distinctive. Stravinsky has proved that he can write in this manner; yes, he has not convinced us that he alone could do it. Do any fashions now remain for him to revive before he goes on with his own development?

The orchestral suite drawn from Zoltan Kodaly's comic opera, "Háry János," which had on this occasion its first Boston performance, was more exciting. The by now famous "orchestral sneeze" of the opening had its desired effect, though it caused no hilarity. The musical traits of the nostalgic song, the mock-heroic battle, and the scene of the Austrian court did not fail in their appeal. Here is a delightful score, full of imagination, wit, humor, sentiment and pathos, projected by a master hand. This is the first composition of Kodaly to find a place on the programs of this orchestra. We shall hope to hear more from him in the orchestral forms.

The symphony was the First of Schumann, which has become one of Mr. Koussevitzky's stock pieces. Except for the usual dragging of the slow movement, it was performed with a nonchalant, almost disdainful virtuosity. The wind choirs distinguished themselves, and especially Mr. Laurent's flute, Mr. Boettcher's horn, Mr. Mager's trumpet, and Mr. Rochut's trombone.

A Sentimental Journey

The day I met Mr. Gordon here, he was having something done to his Berkshires. He had to go to the city for so trivial a matter as a new string, to replace the E, if that is what it was, that snapped at Pittsfield. But I learned that the reason, instead of being mechanical, was purely sentimental. He was having the precious grain of the wood rubbed up. He was going to do some playing that night with Mischa Elman, and he wanted his "Strad" to shine. A March to me that musicians vainly took them that way. We listen to their tone. They look at one another's varnish.

He showed me a violin bow from

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## About "Returns"

By ALFREDO CASELLA

ONE of the characteristics of the present musical fashion is that of "returns." Hardly a day passes on which some famous musician does not announce one of these strategic moves. The "return to Bach" was the most widespread among them, and it was amusing to see, during these two last years, with what zeal certain of Stravinsky's disciples suddenly began to cherish the ancient cantor, while they would have been very much at a loss, two years previously, to prove that they knew anything of his other than the "Inventions" for piano. These are the "lovers of the minute," who spring up from everywhere when a new idea has been put forth.

But the return of Bach was followed by others still more surprising: the one to Handel, the French one to Boieldieu and to Grétry, and finally the most recent—with which the latest Stravinsky work, "Apollon Musagète," abounds—to Tchaikovsky, Delibes, Meyerbeer and even Lully. What can one think of such aesthetic attitudes and how much of a legitimate and serious quality can they include?

Like most of these "creeds" that come from Paris, the home of fashions, it seems primarily necessary to greet each of these "meteorological" changes with extreme circumspection, if not with total negation. But as elsewhere these momentary attitudes may have a basis in fact (fact exists everywhere, even in fiction), it is as well attentively to examine the reasons that may have been the origin of such ideas.

### Bach and Handel

It must be said at once that of them all the only legitimate and serious "returns" were those "to Bach," and the following one "to Handel" (the latter is already more tainted with snobbery and caprice). The others are not worth considering. But the return to Bach is the concrete, abstract form of a momentary musical necessity, caused by the whole romantic movement, and by the immediate arising of new human aspirations directed toward an ideal of constructiveness, solidity and realism, and in fact common sense, optimism and well-being.

Once the whole decadent musical movement which followed the passing of Wagner (decadence from which must, of course, be excepted Verdi and Debussy) had crumbled up, it was necessary, at the outset of new profanity, that the responsibility of building up the art of the twentieth century, to lean upon the authority of certain geniuses apparently more distant than the romantics, but actually very much nearer to the necessities of the new humanity. That is why Bach—the shining example of the workman-musician, the author of an art which does not know the furrows of time, a polyhistor not only unsurpassed but never equaled—became the tutelary saint of the new anti-romantic "Sturm und Drang." That is why this "return"—in spite of some suspicious appearances—seems still to the present time to have been entirely serious, legitimate and even indispensable.

### The Monumental Style

The return of Handel (of which Stravinsky's "Edipus Rex" and Honegger's "King David" are good examples) was legitimate for a different reason: the obscure, but nevertheless indubitable need, evinced today by the whole public, for a revival of the monumental style. This need is also perfectly justifiable and is the result quite simply of the enfeeblement of the pre-war and immediately

post-war periods. If one thinks too, of certain deplorable phenomena of decadence of only 10 years ago, such as "dadaism," then the return to Handel also seems explicable and salutary.

Italy of today also has numerous "returns." First of all, the political return to the Roman state which now actually takes the form of a veritable cult through the wishes of Mussolini. Then, painters have ceased to be duped by the Parisian or German fashion and devote themselves to the study of Glotto, Piero della Francesca or Mantegna.

As to the musicians, they pursue a similar movement, which has already led them to complete independence with regard to foreign influences (Strauss, Debussy, Stravinsky or Schönberg). The study of the colossal Italian instrumental past of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has today become general in Italy. But unlike most similar foreign movements, which, in their anti-romanticism, are sometimes unequaled and unjust, the present Italian revival does not despise the last century in so far as it contains what is great and durable. And that is why the young men respectfully study the Verdi of the "Balio in Maschera" or "Trovatore," while at the same time finding that "Faust" provides them with a more profitable and more intelligible lesson.

### The Italian Revival

But, indeed, such a movement of ideas cannot be called a "return," at least in the local or Berlin sense as used abroad. The present concentration of Italy in the study of a glorious past has nothing in common with the fluctuations of a more or less sincere fashion (as yet only partially justified, as I said before). This cult of the national past today is part of the whole powerful Italian revival which is being manifested in politics as in every branch of scholarship, art, industry or commerce. That is why it does not do to narrow any part of such a revival to the limited dimensions of a fashion or opportunist attitude. Foreigners too often consider Italy a backward nation which should necessarily follow one or several centuries behind, the path trod by other older nations (or younger, if you like).

But this is a tremendous mistake. Italy today has before her a course absolutely separated from that of England, Germany or France, and so it would be childish to expect her to think of pursuing the track of these great nations. And this general observation on the life and development of the whole nation is valid also for every idealistic or empirical manifestation of the country. That is why one must not look for a moment of interpreting the deep and fertile love of the past that now stirs young Italian musicians as one of the famous "returns" to other pastures with which Paris (and Berlin too) have so heaped us during the last years.

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—N. Y. Telegram







# SWIMMING MARK BROKEN IN TOKYO

## United States Mermen De- feat a Picked Team of Japanese

• TOKYO (AP)—An international swimming team Saturday broke the 800-meter relay mark of 9m. 36 1-5s, established by the United States at the Olympic Games by swimming the dis-

The team composed of Paul Wyatt, United States; Walter Laufer, United States; J. Weissmuller, United States, and Arne Borg, Sweden, defeated a picked Japanese team in a meet held in celebration of the wedding of Prince Chichibu, heir presumptive to Emperor

During the intermission Prince Chichibu and the Princess descended from the imperial box and shook hands with the foreign swimmers, who included Miss Helen Meany of New York and Edw. Pademacher of

of New York and Eric Rademacher of Germany. The Princess wore a tan sports coat and a tan cloche hat. The Prince had on a gray sack suit. The summary:

100 Meters, Freestyle—Won by John Weissmuller; Walter Lauffer, second; Takashi, third. Time—58.4s.

100 Meters, Breaststroke—Won by Tsuruta; Eric Rademacher, second; Mawatari, third. Time—1m. 17½s.

1500 Meters, Freestyle—Won by Arne Borg; Miyashita, second; Aoyama, third. Time—21m. 11½s.

100 Meters, Backstroke—Won by Walter Laufer; Paul Wyatt, second; Irie, third. Time—1m. 12½s.

400 Meters, Breaststroke—Won by Eric Rademacher; Tsuruta, second; Mawatari, third. Time—6m. 22½s.

**COLLEGIANS' TRIPS  
CANNOT BE 'BEGGED'**  
*Princetonians Find Obstacle  
in New Jersey Law*

PRINCETON, N. J.—Instead of the wholesale solicitation of rides to Trenton, Philadelphia and New York from passing motorists, students of Princeton University must depend on some other means of transportation this year, as this popular practice of begging rides is prohibited by recent state legislation.

The law carries with it a fine of not more than \$50 nor more than five days' imprisonment in case of violation. Catching a ride to New York or Philadelphia used to prove an easy, inexpensive and quick means of transportation to those places, and it was a familiar sight to see students lined up in Nassau Street waiting for a car.

street waiting for some passing motorcar to pick them up.

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**GOING TO ABYSSINIA**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BREXAU

CHICAGO — To complete the "finest collection of Abyssinian animals in existence," the Field Museum of Natural History here is sending a party of explorers to the interior of the country.

ending another expedition to that section of Africa. Harold White of New York is in charge, it is announced by Stephen C. Simms, director of the museum. John Coats of Ayrshire, Scotland, is aiding Mr. White in financing the trip. The third principal of the party is to be J. C. Albrecht, photographer and

**CLARK WINS AT SOCCER**  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — Clark University soccer players scored a 3 to 0 victory over Wesleyan University here Friday. The superior passing and general teamwork of the visitors settled the issue. S. O. Svenson '31, J. J. Parker '30 and Higginbotham scored the goals for Clark, who led 1 to 0, at the end of the

first half.

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WEEK'S REVIEW  
OF BUSINESS  
AND FINANCECar Loadings Gain—Steel  
Output Increases—Credit  
Crisis Past

The tone of business this week has been decidedly cheerful. The seasonal impulse in trade is more than usually apparent, while a general strengthening of the commercial structure of the country is being felt.

The leading industries are holding the gains recently made, and, while automotive output in September showed a slight decrease from that of the previous month, the active end of some other lines is still on the up-grade. Conditions have been more cheerful this week than for some time.

The peak of the demand for money evidently has been reached, and much of the apprehension that existed in the face of heavy commercial and speculative requirements has abated.

It is felt that there is no cause for alarm and that the credit market may be under some strain until the end of the year, but there is little doubt that it will be sufficient to swing the country's business.

**Car Loadings at New High**

An expanding distribution of motor cars is indicated in the reports on increasing volume of freight during the last few weeks, and in this period the high figures for the year have been recorded. Loadings for the last week of September showed the largest total above both the corresponding week of last year and of 1926.

Steel mills report a large number of orders on their books. Production promises to be the high month of this year. The demand is buoyant, and pressure for deliveries has increased, indicating that consumers are not of the metal mounted steadily. It is pointed out that the last quarter net exceed the corresponding period of 1927 by only 1 per cent to establish a new record for the year.

Railroad freight for the week calling for heavy tonnages of steel for rails and cars.

**Improvement in Textile Trade**

Sentiment in the textile industry has been cheered by the settlement of the New Bedford strike. The general situation for textiles is reported to be better. The volume of trade has been on the increase, and many textile plants have been operating at full capacity.

The volume of trade during the week ended Oct. 6 was greater than in the previous week or a check payments and receipts measured by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The general picture of the week showed a practically no change from the previous week, but was higher than the corresponding week of last year.

The bank clearing continued heavy. As United States for R. G. Dun & Co. reported for the week ending Oct. 6, exceeding the corresponding week of last year by 8.3 per cent.

**Speculative Sentiment Cheerful**

The New York stock market opened the week rather uncertainly, but the improved later, many stocks were bid up sharply, and trading was active.

Brokers' loans, the report on which was published after the close of Thursday's market, showed a gain of \$19,905,000. While this is hardly a record, it is enough to indicate the trend one way or the other, it is the total of these loans to a new high, and the total of the New York stock market is significant, also, that the New York banks showed a shrinkage of \$62,982,000 in loans made during the week, which is a shrinkage of their loans must have resulted from a heavy inflow of funds from corporations and out-of-town banks.

The bulk of the interest in the bond market this week centered in the convertible issues, particularly the Copper 7s, Anaconda 7s and Andes Steel 5s, all of which reflected in sharp advances the gains made by the stocks of these companies.

East Cuba Sugar 7s was an outstanding soft spot.

The bond market was generally steady, a cheerful influence being exerted upon it by an easier money situation.

**MARKET OPINIONS**

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We look for higher prices in the standard issues to be followed later on by railroads and utilities.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The week suggests that the market has taken place in a distribution of the funds. The funds so released were not taken out of the market but were placed in other stocks. We favor a long position in selected issues.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Continually increasing money rates indicate that the market is in a position of relative stability. The market is in a position of relative stability. The market is in a position of relative stability.

Schiller, Atherton & Co., Boston: Action of the market in pushing into a month would appear to indicate that the market is in a position of relative stability. The market is in a position of relative stability. The market is in a position of relative stability.

Electric Shovel Coal Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25.

P. B. Keese & Co., New York: We think that higher interest rates can be looked for in a number of instances, particularly the steel.

**CITY MANUFACTURING CO.**

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 12—Stockholders of the City Manufacturing Co. met at a meeting called for the purpose of electing directors and approving a plan of reorganization. The plan provides for the issuance of \$1,000,000 of new stock, and for the redemption of the old stock at \$100 per share.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—September gross earnings of the Illinois Central System were \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 in 1927.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

## CLOSING PRICES

Ala. Rubber 8s '36	100 1/2	High	Low
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can. 4s '36	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

WHEAT PRICES  
FALL SHARPLY  
DURING WEEKBearish Canadian Crop Outlook  
Big Factor—Visible  
Stocks Heavy

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Wheat prices sold off sharply from the top figures of early in the week.

Bearish estimates of the Canadian crop, the Northwest grain dealers' estimate being 555,000,000 bushels for the three provinces, with continued enormous receipts both in Canada and in this country and with rapidly increasing visible stocks in both countries, proved too big a handicap, especially after the technical position had been weakened by free short covering.

Foreign news did not prove much help, Liverpool turning weak, and in buying estimates of the Canadian crop, the Northwest grain dealers' estimate being 555,000,000 bushels for the three provinces, with continued enormous receipts both in Canada and in this country and with rapidly increasing visible stocks in both countries, proved too big a handicap, especially after the technical position had been weakened by free short covering.

Indian buying of Argentine, Australian and Canadian wheat has been decidedly optimistic, and Russian reports have been very favorable, but the native wheat freely offered abroad in large quantities, and the fact that the world's wheat supply is not likely to be greatly affected.

Domestic wheat prices are likely to pass the 120,000,000 bushel mark this week-end, the largest stocks ever in this country.

Moreover, the end of the weekly increases is not in sight, as there is indication of a further falling of receipts. The spring or winter wheat receipts.

All the big stocks mills are taking cash quite freely at steady prices, relative to the future, and the flour market is fairly active for the season, prices being acceptable to buyers.

Corn prices showed a flash of strength after the government October report, showing a yield of 2,903,000,000 bushels, which is 300,000,000 bushels less than in 1927, but 129,000,000 bushels more than was expected.

On the decline there was a fair commission demand, and the market was helped also by reports of good and the new crop getting in shape for shipment early.

The 12 central reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

**INCREASED PROFIT  
BY RAILROADS IN  
EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD**

Referring to recently issued statistics of railway earnings and expenses for the first eight months of 1928, the Railroad Age calls attention to the fact that the net operating income was almost \$9,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1927.

In both July and August total earnings were slightly larger than last year, and net operating income was less, but the first eight months of 1928 the first eight months of 1927 it was about \$7,800,000 less.

In the first eight months of 1928 the first eight months of 1927 it was about \$7,800,000 less. In the first eight months of 1928 the first eight months of 1927 it was about \$7,800,000 less.

**DIVIDENDS**

Archer Daniels-Midland Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25.

First National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25.

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GAIN FOR YEAR  
PREDICTED FOR  
CHAIN SYSTEMSWHEAT MARKET  
AVERAGES LOWER

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (P)—Wheat prices turned downward today after a show of strength at the start. Declines were ascribed to reports of excellent prospects in Argentina and to denials of a shortage in the United States.

Opening unchanged to 1/4¢ up. Wheat showed a setback all around. Corn advanced, but not reacting much. Soybeans advanced, but not reacting much.

Wheat closed heavy 1/4 to 1/2¢ net, with cents unchanged to a set-back of 25¢.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

## New York Farm Land

Two-thirds of the area of New York State is farm land and farming is its basic industry. Ranking twentieth of the states in the area devoted to farming, New York stands eighth in the total of agricultural production.

Boston Transcript: English railroads are providing sleeping berths for third-class passengers, thus doing their bit in making the world easier for democracy.

## Tin for Silk

Ten years ago British silk companies were using only 800 tons of tin a year. Owing to the enormous increase in the popularity of silk and artificial silk, 8000 tons are now being used for weighing and dyeing purposes.

Detroit News: That slight whistling sound during the candidate's radio address may be the manager keeping his courage up.

## "Britannia"

The personification of Britannia as a figure may be traced back as far as the counts of Hadrian, early in the second century: Its first appearance on modern coins is on the copper of Charles II.

London Economist: Several London policemen have gone to America. We are even sending them our old copper now.

## The Bible in Afrikaans

The Bible has been translated into 608 different languages. The translation into Afrikaans is now in progress and of the 15 new editions, nine are to be in African languages.

Longview Daily News: There is a place for everything—except your knee at a movie.

## Pearls

A plant has been established in British Columbia for the manufacture of an essence derived from the scales of herrings, to be used in making artificial pearls.

Los Angeles Times: Never start on the road to success by buying a return ticket.

## Seventy-two Suits

It is said that the Prince of Wales' wardrobe consists of no less than 72 suits and 30 different uniforms.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What newspaper was the first to install a photo-telegraph service?—Editorial..... 10
2. In what organization are women being educated to use intelligence instead of sentiment in helping to abolish war?—Women's Influence in Politics..... 10
3. What city in the Orient expects to spend \$75,000,000 in carrying out a city planning scheme?—Editorial Page..... 10
4. When were postage stamps first used in the United States?—Odds and Ends..... 10
5. How many states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment?—News Section..... 10
6. What is the meaning of "inert"?—Word a Day..... 10
7. On what small sum of money was a woman able to finance and furnish a home?—Household Arts Page..... 10
8. What writer best interpreted the personality of Japan to the western world?—Home Forum..... 10
9. Which is correct: "I will be able to help you" or "I shall be able to help you"?—Educational Page..... 10
10. Who invented the radio vacuum tube?—Radio Page..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Reveal

The Latin reveals from re, back, and velare, to veil, is literally to unveil, to disclose what has hitherto been unseen, unknown, or not understood. As used in the Scriptures, revelation pertains to the drawing back of the mist-veil which has concealed God and His spiritual creation.

In a very general sense we use reveal to signify giving knowledge of, or making clear, and in a specific way, to find that communication by divine agencies is also classed as revelation.

Stress-reveal on the final syllable. Sound the first e as in event, the ea as in eat.

"Words, like nature, half reveal and half conceal."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

Henry J. Allen: "The Civil War was only the climax of a struggle which began when a shipload of Cavaliers landed on a bank of the James River in Virginia and a shipload of Puritans landed on the stern coast of Cape Cod."

H. P. MacMillan: "The obvious, the self-evident and the commonplace are, by their very nature, the most apt to be overlooked."

Roy L. Smith: "I get some comfort out of remembering that nothing wrong can be permanent."

Aristide Briand: "To proclaim peace is a great deal—but it is necessary to organize it."

Herbert Hoover: "The only door to equal opportunity is education."

## A Thought for Today

IN EVERY person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it; and as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.—RUSKIN

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Sandy Arrives

IN ANNE'S house there was no cat—there was not even a kitten. "Mother, dear," said Anne, "I could choose what I would rather have than anything. It would be a weenty bit of kitten."

"What color would you like best, 'Oh Mother, how?'"

Her mother told her to dip her finger in the milk and put it to Sandy's mouth. Anne did so and the little fellow licked it off eagerly. She did this over and over, until he began playing again.

At dinner time Sandy took the milk from Anne's finger, but would not notice his saucer. "I think you will have to teach him to eat from the saucer, Anne," said her mother.

"Put his little mouth down into the milk, but not too deep, or it will frighten him."

Anne caught Sandy, who was chasing his tail as hard as he could, and very gently put his little mouth down into the milk. Oh, how he sneezed and sniffed! He looked very funny with his tiny whiskers all covered with milk, but he did not drink. It did not seem to occur to him to

Anne's mother told her to dip her finger in the milk and put it in Sandy's mouth.

Anne, asked her mother, "provided I could find a 'weenty' kitten?"

"Oh, Mother, let me think!" said Anne, her eyes shining. "Oh, Mother, could it be yellow? Constance has a yellow cat and it is so pretty."

That was why Anne's mother began to hunt for a yellow kitten. She found gray kittens and black-and-white kittens and tiger kittens—all perfectly charming, but no one seemed to have a yellow one. Finally she found Sandy, only his name wasn't Sandy then—in fact, he hadn't any name at all at that time.

She was in the bakery getting some cookies for Anne's school lunch, when she saw him. Out from behind the counter came a large tortoise-shell cat, and prancing and trying to catch her handsome tail as she waved it from side to side, was a yellow kitten. He was such a delightful kitten that Anne's mother was attracted to him at once.

"That is a beautiful kitten," she said to the owner of the bakery. "I have been looking for a yellow kitten for my little girl."

"You may have it, then," was the answer, "for we have several. We have had the mother cat for a long time and we would not part with her, but we must find homes for the kittens."

And that was why, one morning early, Anne's father went to the bakery with a covered basket, and when Anne came down to breakfast there was Sandy to greet her, only his name wasn't Sandy yet.

Anne was so delighted with him that she could hardly eat her breakfast. He was perfectly at home from the minute he came out of the basket, and ready to play with anything.

"I have his name all ready for him," cried Anne, joyfully; "it's Sandy. May I give him some milk, Mother?" She filled a saucer with milk and put it on the floor by Sandy, who looked at it without interest,

put out that pink tongue of his and lap up the good milk.

"Oh, Mother, what shall I do?" Anne was distressed. "He doesn't get the idea at all."

"He will if you are patient; he is just a baby, you know," replied her mother.

So Anne was patient and kept on trying. By and by, what was her joy to see his little pink tongue slip suddenly into the milk and go back into his mouth. She was delighted and so was Sandy. Now that he had learned to eat, he just made a business of it, spattering the milk in every direction. Finally, when the saucer was nearly empty, he put his two front paws into it. "I'll teach him better manners tomorrow, Mother," said Anne happily; "he is too hungry now."

After his supper Anne and her mother put Sandy to bed in a basket lined to make it soft and warm. When Anne was ready for bed herself, she had to slip on her dressing gown and run out to have a last look at him, fast asleep in a yellow ball. "Oh, you darlings!" whispered Anne.

## Ask These

- Q. What letter is a river in Scotland?—A. D.
- Q. What letter is a bird?—A. J.
- Q. When may a bird be said to occupy a feather bed?—A. When it sleeps on the wing.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Mrs. Simpson wanted the Boss for something this afternoon and she asked me to get him for her—

Well, he was playing football and when I barked and told him his mother wanted him he must have thought I was just getting excited over the game. Anyway he paid no attention to me—

And nothing I could do seemed to make him understand that he was wanted at home—

At last, though, I got hold of his cap and ran up the street a short way with it—

And of course he came after me, but as soon as he'd got pretty close I'd run a little farther, and after doing that several times I had him home!

## In Lighter Vein

## Reasonable

Ponderous Uncle: "My boy, it will pay you to be diligent in your studies. Remember, what you have learned no one can ever take from you."

Small Nephew: "Well, they can't take from me what I haven't learned, either, can they?"—Montreal Gazette.



Suburbanite (hard pressed): "How am I for time, dear?"

Wife: "Well, Mr. Jones has just gone round the corner. Mr. Smith has reached the second lamp-post, and I think I heard the Robinsons' door bang!"

## Know the Kind!

The dilapidated, squeaking vehicle, a boon companion of six college students, roared and rattled past the astonished pedestrian, who noted on the battered sides:

"Don't laugh, big boy, this car once belonged to a Detroit millionaire!"

## Champion Slammer

A German hotelkeeper charges his guests a penny every time they bang the door. The London Opinion understands that a London railway porter who stopped there a week has gone bankrupt.

## The Reason

Farmer: "Some of the milk was rather blue this morning."

Farmer's Wife: "One of the cows must be discontented."

## Consistency

Subscriber: "Where's the man who wrote this article, 'Why Everyone Should Own a Home'?"

Editor: "He's out looking for an apartment."

## Mistaken Identity

First College Boy: "I'm through with fur coats."

Second: "How's that?"

"I was over in the zoological gardens and a little boy threw peanuts at me."

Encouragement

Sydney, Australia

A MAN who conducts auction sales in the country centers of New South Wales had bought very heavily, but while he was out of Sydney he swept the building which held his goods.

This with several other reverses at the same time not only destroyed what he had on hand, but left him much in debt. He came back to Sydney and went straight to his creditors to see what they intended doing.

He went to a Japanese merchant first and told him he was at his mercy.

The merchant said: "The loss seems heavy to you, but it is comparatively light to us. Use our goods and go out again and win. I am sure I voice the sentiments of all the other merchants also."

Then to further lighten the auctioneer's depressed thought, the Japanese related a little incident which occurred after the big earthquake in Japan. He said: "I was going to my place of business, and as I passed a line of buildings, one stepped out from the ranks and saluted me. I returned the salute, but I could not remember the face."

"During the morning I inquired who he was and found that he was a man of very good standing at whose luxurious seaside residence I had once spent a pleasant summer holiday."

"I immediately retraced my steps and told him how sorry I was to see him there. He told me in a few words that the earthquake had taken all his material possessions, but he added quickly: 'Do not be sorry for me, my friend. I am pleased to serve here. The cherry blossom is just as beautiful, the sky is just as glorious and I can still go to the beach and watch the waves dance just as merrily.'"

Co-operation

AMONG many instances of competition being leavened with co-operation in the business world comes the following vouchered for by F. G. M., Bloomington, Ill.: After a traveling salesman had taken an order from a merchant in a small town, the latter started to give him an additional order, saying that Mr. A., from whom he usually purchased this line, had not called for some time. The salesman at once replied, "No, I don't think you need do that, for I saw Mr. A. recently and he will be here today or tomorrow."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Local Elections in France

ON OCTOBER 14 and 21, France will have its triennial local elections. Members of the councils for the departments and the arrondissements will be chosen for six-year terms. Each of the ninety departments into which France is divided for administrative purposes is governed in local matters by a departmental council. Each of the 385 arrondissements has its council as well, composed of at least nine members—one or more from each of the 3019 cantons. In each of these cantons there will be elections. In some the departmental councilors will be chosen; in others the district councilors will go before the electorate, for one-half of the members of these local bodies finish their terms every three years.

July has previously been the month for these cantonal elections, but Parliament recently extended the mandate of those councilors whose terms expire this year and postponed the elections until October. The reason assigned was the inconvenience of balloting during the vacation period. Many voters were away from their homes. To the farmers the change seemed desirable as well, for they are not so occupied with their crops in the spring and autumn as in the summer. The fact that the terms could be extended and the date for the local elections postponed by an act of the French Parliament is a commentary on the centralization of French political institutions as well as on the flexibility of constitutional arrangements. Amendments of state constitutions would be required to effect similar changes in the United States.

The cantonal elections in France will have some national significance, both indirectly and directly. The indirect significance is more important. Will the Socialists and Communists succeed in securing places on the local councils? Will the opinion of the electorate seem to favor the Poincaré Ministry of National Union? Will it show an indirect approval of the stabilization program so successfully and courageously put through? The answer of the electorate will not be unmistakable, for many local considerations and personalities will determine those who are chosen for the vacant posts; but the political parties will try to derive some comfort from the electoral results.

The indirect significance arises from the fact that the councilors to be chosen will vote in the departmental electoral colleges which in January, 1930, will elect to vacancies in the Senate. Seats will be vacant in one-third of the departments. Ninety-six senators will be chosen. The local councilors and the deputies, however, cannot dominate the senatorial electoral colleges. The 38,000 communes in France are all entitled to appoint delegates. The municipal councilors who select the delegates will stand for reelection themselves in May, 1929. This election will be more important than those of this month in foreshadowing changes of party strength in the Senate, but such foreshadowing will be very faint. The French Senate is well removed from gusts of popular passion.

### The Bolivia-Paraguay Issue

WHETHER the frontier dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia goes to the Hague Court for adjudication, as is the desire of the latter country, or is left to United States arbitration, as is the wish of Paraguay, the sister republics of South America are decidedly anxious to see this problem solved satisfactorily, now that similar boundary controversies in the southern hemisphere have either been settled or are nearing a settlement.

The disturbing incident of the arrest of Bolivian army officers in what is claimed to be Paraguayan territory should not have been seized upon by newspapers in both countries to fan a spark of distrust. The press was presented with an opportunity to make calm investigation precede any exploitation of the incident, and without loss of national prestige. It is true that the officers arrested were later released by order of the Paraguayan Government. But even then the newspapers apparently failed in their duty to convince their readers that even an untoward incident of the kind does not constitute aggression on the part of either country.

After numerous negotiations aiming at a settlement, the most recent conference to that effect was held in Buenos Aires, the present year. The document drawn up here provides for the peaceful settlement of the issue by arbitration, and it binds both countries not to resort to arms except for the legitimate purpose of defense. The Argentine proposition that the entire sector in dispute be demilitarized until a settlement be effected was not approved. Had this been done perhaps clashes of rival patrols would not have occurred or the arrest of the Bolivian officers have taken place.

The land under dispute is a wedge-shaped expanse lying between the Pilcomayo and the Paraguay Rivers, and is known as the "Great Chaco." Bolivia claims it under the 1810 pact, but Paraguay challenges her to show proof that previous to that date Bolivia had any military posts or villages established in the territory. Paraguay asserts that Fort Olimpo, founded in 1792, and held ever since by that country, was tacitly recognized by General Bolívar himself as the Paraguay frontier when the great Liberator

allowed one of his emissaries to Paraguay to be detained at that point and conducted to Asuncion by Paraguayan troops.

It would cause little surprise if the success of Secretary Kellogg in the settlement of similar controversies would finally induce these territorial disputants in South America to ask the United States to use its good offices in establishing better relations between Paraguay and Bolivia and make an end of the frontier question.

### Poets, Philosophers and Postage

DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, returning from a stay in Germany, during which he was brought into contact with the more prominent university circles of that country, offers an interesting observation concerning the changing activities of the German intellect. Of course, Teutonic culture has long been renowned throughout the world, yet before the Great War it seemed to be indissolubly linked with the imperialism and militarism which dominated the German state. The universities were quite as much centers of imperialistic propaganda as they were homes of advanced and always progressive intellectual culture. Dr. Scott finds that the university activities have been renewed, but wholly along intellectual lines. He describes them as crowded with students so that the need for extended quarters, and even of new universities, is a matter of general and widespread discussion.

Dr. Scott thinks that it is in the smaller social manifestations that the real current of thought is to be studied, and he lays stress upon the new series of postage stamps now in use in Germany. A stamp, of course, is the most visible evidence of a government's contact with its people. Even in the United States there are innumerable citizens who have no relations with the Federal Government except through their use of the post office. But the carriage of the mails and the stamp which assures the swift passage of a letter are matters of cognizance and of interest to even the humblest citizen.

Most nations use their postage stamps to signalize political and military greatness. The United States, for example, commemorates its greatest Presidents by using their effigies on postage stamps. Some nations use emblems symbolical of their own greatness, but Germany has deliberately chosen to make its stamps representative of the cultural grandeur of German history. Goethe, Beethoven, Schiller, Kant, Lessing, Leibnitz and Dürer appear among the musicians, poets and philosophers whose portraits adorn the postage series. Only Frederick the Great appears to represent either military or imperial grandeur. Of this series of stamps Dr. Scott says: "In these stamps Germany has bared its soul to the world, and confessed its faith in the things of the spirit." It is an interesting reflection. Perhaps it required one whose thought turns from the merely material to the higher things of life to have discerned the true significance of this German action.

### A Deserved Tribute

PECULIARLY fitting is the bestowal this year of the Roosevelt medal for distinguished service upon Dr. Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist and author, of New York. The peculiar fitness of this award lies in the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, in whose honor the foundation was established, and Dr. Chapman were intimate friends for many years—much more than chance acquaintances. The bond between them grew out of their mutual love of birds. As an authority on birds both of North and South America, Dr. Chapman has had no superior, and as Roosevelt from boyhood, and even during the busiest days of his public service, was a keen student of ornithology, the two men in their love of nature found a broad platform upon which to build the structure of a warm friendship.

In his studies of the birds of America, Dr. Chapman has rendered an important service to the whole world. While ornithology in America had its beginnings a hundred years ago in the works of Wilson and Audubon, yet much remained to be discovered and made public when young Chapman, forty years ago, began his intensive studies. As an author, he has made priceless contributions to the bird literature of America. His Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America is recognized as the authoritative pronouncement supplanting the works of Elliott Coues, so long regarded as authority. Other volumes from his pen like, "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist," and especially his "Warblers of North America," an exhaustive treatise on the most interesting and at the same time the most baffling of all bird families, both make delightful reading and contribute largely to the knowledge of the habits and history of American birds.

When Dr. Chapman became curator of ornithology for the American Museum of Natural History, he found it in an undeveloped and chaotic state so far as the bird section was concerned. Stuffed skins and specimens mounted singly formed the entire collection. With his intimate knowledge of the subject, he set to work to construct habitat groups showing the birds amid their natural surroundings. His success at this has been so great that the method is followed in all modern museums, and accordingly knowledge of the homes and habits of our birds has been greatly increased. Chapman ranks with Burroughs as having done notable work in making America "bird conscious."

### Rebuilding Rail Passenger Travel

VIEWING the sharp decrease in passenger travel by the railroads as a question calling for drastic action, the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers, at its recent session, indicated its intention of meeting the competition on water, highway and air by the introduction of methods radically different from those heretofore common in the railway field. The need of such steps is apparent, in view of the loss of more than one-quarter of the railroads' passenger revenues in the last few years. As long as this pertained only to short-haul and frequently nonremunerative business, the prob-

lem was not of great moment; but with the ever-widening territory in which the motorbus and the private car can compete with the railroads, the latter's long-distance travel is likewise beginning to feel the competition.

Despite a greater public appreciation of the railroads than existed a few years ago, the average traveler, in the words of the new president of the passenger association, does not go to the railway ticket office instead of to the bus terminal, moved by a deep consciousness that he should patronize the railways because they are an essential industry. He chooses the easiest and cheapest mode of transport, and the railroad has found itself confronted by a situation which is causing the loss of millions of dollars of revenue. Not only is the pleasure or business traveler using the highway, but the summer tourist—once the source of substantial income to the railroads—is traveling abroad rather than at home, and the potential revenue from this type of travel is also lost.

To meet these conditions several steps were considered by the traffic officials. The greater use of rail-owned buses, and possibly airplanes, was discussed. The need of a higher type of ticket clerks was alluded to. More intensive "merchandising" of their product, with the emphasis upon cheaper rates, was considered, the overwhelming success of the transatlantic steamship lines in handling half a million summer tourists at nominal rates having made an impression upon the railroad sales managers.

Rail advertising was not expanded to its present breadth until the tide of travel had turned definitely from the railways. Hence, assertions that the advertising has failed of its purpose are not entirely correct. More appropriately, it could be said that the advertising has prevented an even greater decrease in business. But through advertising the railroads hope to regain at least a part of their business, hold their present long-haul travel, and reassert the advantages of "Seeing America First."

Co-ordination of advertising between railroads in one section, in which the thought is to be that of exploiting the section itself rather than individual carriers; the use of supplementary forms of transport as feeders and auxiliaries to the steam railway; the development of tours which can compete in price and attractiveness with those of the steamship lines, and a more effective sales policy generally, are in prospect in this latest stand which the railroads are to make against the newer methods of travel which, thus far, have taken business from the railroads because of an absence of co-operative effort to hold the business on the rails.

### By Rule, or by Instinct?

EXPERIENCE, a dear school by the proverb, is no school at all, from observation of Percy Grainger, the pianist. What a musician acquires from history, what he derives from instructors, what he learns from diligent practice by rule, has, according to gist of comment of his, lately made to an interviewer, little expressive force and significance, or none at all. To try to work off secondhand knowledge of such a sort as that on an audience and make it pass for interpretation, means, in his view, failure, or at any rate indifferent success.

Again, in his way of putting it positively, tone is fancied first and produced afterward. Let the question concern performance on the keys or composition at the desk, the true artist imagines the note and then plays it or writes it. Beyond all manner of inheriting, borrowing or imitating, whatever is worth listening to must always be newly invented. Strings stretched over a sounding board, or lines ruled on sized paper, the problem is the same. Hammer action induces vibration never before started, pen indites a thought never before consciously expressed.

Thus remarking, Mr. Grainger seems to have had in mind those musicians who believe all they have to do to express themselves effectually is to ascertain what some authoritative master does. Is a good piano technique a matter, largely, of relaxation? Down goes the word in the notebooks. But there comes a moment when a sonorous harmony is demanded, to bring a piece to a climax or to introduce an element of contrast. Query, therefore, is submitted at pedagogical headquarters: How apply relaxation to a chord that must be loud? Any word out of a dozen will obviously do for answer: Strike! Pound! Thump! But even then, head and heart ought to dictate to hand, or there will be no music.

Pianists, violinists and vocalists abound who go on the theory that they need perennially to study and that they require authority for their phrasing, execution and color, in every detail, just as composers do who never cease referring their treatment of themes to Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. Repeating, ever so well, something that was done at a former time, they can hardly boast of carrying art ahead of where they found it. And yet, they have, in many cases, an enthusiastic following. Many of them who play the piano have got their authentication from Mr. Grainger himself. So even if he cannot lean upon the precepts of his own and others' experience with assurance, they, somehow or other, find that they can.

### Random Ramblings

The King of Afghanistan, as one result of his recent world travels, signed treaties with thirteen states and opened the way to railroad development in his kingdom. One ruler, evidently, who can do good by traveling rather than being made to travel because he had done no good.

Ah, ha, a Massachusetts pocketbook factory has resumed full time operations after running on reduced schedules during the summer, which must mean that prosperity is expected to grow or that the holidays are coming.

National laundrymen who are studying ways of improving their work know, of course, that the cut of a collar does not necessarily have to depend on its saw edge.

Airships make "freedom of the air" mean to inland nations what "freedom of the sea" does to maritime countries.

Three things every citizen of the United States should do early—Register, Vote and Shop.

### Glimpses of British Youth

WALTER W. VAN KIRK

THE youth movement of England, Scotland and Wales cannot easily be labeled. This is true because there are so many different classifications of young people, each of which is concerned primarily with the social, educational and political problems germane to its own group. There is a Student Christian Movement for undergraduates; a "left-wing" movement for those of ultra-liberal tendencies, and various organizations of nonacademic youth.

Thousands of British youth are not, of course, touched by any of these movements. England seems to have her full quota of young men and young women who refuse to be identified with any particular mass grouping of youth. In the main, however, the more serious of the young people of the island Empire are becoming increasingly conscious of their common tasks, and they are organizing themselves for the accomplishment of what they believe to be a future of peace and human brotherhood.

There are approximately 60,000 university students in the British Isles. Oxford and Cambridge alone have an enrollment of 10,000, while Scotland claims a student population of more than 10,000. Ireland between 3000 and 4000, and Wales 4000. About 16,000 students are registered in the University of London, and in Sheffield and Liverpool and similar "modern universities" there are no fewer than 13,000 to 14,000 undergraduates.

The Student Christian Movement is represented in 200 universities and colleges and has an aggregate membership of some 10,000 students. The unit of the movement is the "Union" of students on each campus, a group of young people who are interested in the problems of personal religion and in the attainment of a more Christian social and international order. National councils have been organized in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

A set of traveling secretaries visit the various colleges, giving to the movement a certain measure of cohesiveness and solidarity. The recently retired Archbishop of Canterbury once said of this co-operative student enterprise:

Organization is too rigid and prosaic a word to describe a movement which in its spontaneity, its buoyancy, its international character and its quiet force seems to me to be one of the most remarkable which any part of Christendom at any time or place has seen.

"Ut Omnes Unum Sint"—that they all may be one—is the social, political and religious creed of the movement, as it is indeed of every other national branch of the World's Student Christian Federation. Twenty-five or more nationalities are included within the membership of the British Movement, a fact which strongly testifies to its outreach for a humanity emancipated from its racial and nationalistic bigotries.

It is interesting to note that more than 6000 overseas students are registered in British universities, 1500 of whom come from Africa, 800 from America, 1600 from Asia, 600 from Europe and 300 from Australia and New Zealand. In thus promoting student intercourse between the nationals of some twenty-five nations, the movement is doing a great deal to remove the cause of international friction. An International Club is maintained in Russell Square, London, where the youth of the many nations gather.

There is a strong and insurgent group of British youth in the Student Christian Movement who are pressing for a vigorous and urgent tackling of the problems of peace and war. These particular young people look upon organized war as the world's great social maladjustment. They believe that war can and must be outlawed, not only by treaty action, but by the disarming of the hearts of

the men and women of all the nations. Committed as they are to a fundamental belief in the brotherhood of man, these undergraduates are at war with a military system that periodically sets men against their brothers in a wild carnival of human destruction.

Hundreds of study circles are sponsored each college year by the members of the movement. An International Relations Council has just recently been established. Although still in its infancy this council has laid the foundation for a widespread and constructive study on the part of British students of the foreign policies of their own and other countries. In many university centers there have been set up various types of international societies, known as "The East and West Society," or, perhaps, "The Cosmopolitan Club." "International teas" are frequently given in Cambridge and elsewhere.

Behind all of this organization and study there rests the conviction that a righteous world order cannot be established unless an adequate spiritual force is engendered for the buttressing and strengthening of political and diplomatic overtures. There must be, according to the collective thinking of the British students enrolled in this movement, a spiritual interpretation of the universe.

The British Federation of Youth is an organization that attempts to bring under a single head all of the existing youth movements of England. In this it has been only partially successful. A similar situation generally develops wherever and whenever efforts are made to federate any considerable number of separate and independent youth organizations—the reason being that each organization is committed to certain standards of social, economic and political thinking, thus making practically impossible any organic unification between groups of conflicting opinions.

In England the British Federation of Youth is regarded as something of a "left-wing" movement. The Student Christian Movement, for example, has thus far refused to become incorporated in the federation, although many individual members of the movement have expressed a sympathetic interest in the aims and objectives of the federation. It is one of the cardinal beliefs of the British Federation that the young people of the world must first be organized under the banner of a world federation before they desire for a new and better world order can be realized.

It is extremely doubtful if such a world federation can be consummated, at least in the near future. Nevertheless, and despite encouragements, the British Federation of Youth continues to wage its campaign for the unification of that part of British youth who are liberally disposed.

A National Conference on "The Welfare of Youth" is to be held in Croydon, October 25-30, under the presiding chairmanship of Canon E. S. Woods and Dr. A. E. Garvie. This conference is being organized by a representative committee of the religious, statutory and social youth groups of England. The conference will seek to bring to the attention of the British public the conditions of Young England. It will examine the effect on the individual boy and girl of current educational, industrial, social and religious influences. The conference will aim to prepare the growing generation for the responsibilities and demands of a great democracy, and thus to prevent the deterioration and waste of so many young people who are removed at a very early age from the training and influence of the elementary schools.

These are but passing glimpses of British youth. Great Britain may indeed be proud of that large section of her youth that faces the future with a grim determination to improve the fabric of its human life. These particular British young people would bring to the Empire of which they are a part a distinction rooted in the ideals of service to others and co-operation for the good of all.

### Notes From Berlin

BERLIN

BERLIN has taken a further step toward improving its traffic, by uniting the street car, subway and elevated, and omnibus systems in one company with the enormous capital of 400,000,000 marks. This was not accomplished by a fusion, but by a liquidation of the three undertakings, an entirely new concern being formed which is controlled by the city and will be headed by three men. The new organization will enable the establishment of communications irrespective of profit, solely according to the needs of the population. It is some time now since the city of Berlin obtained the shares of each of these companies. In taking over the subway and elevated company, however, considerable difficulties had to be overcome, because a loan had been floated in the United States by that company through the Equitable Trust Company, New York.

The city, therefore, first had to give to the creditors in the United States certain guarantees before it could unite the underground with the other traffic undertakings. In buying up the street car company, the city profited by the inflation, paying only 40,000,000 marks. Now it has brought it into the new company at a value of 208,000,000 marks. The street car company yielded the highest profit of all traffic systems, so much so, in fact, that it could even support the underground company in building new lines. About a year ago a uniform fare of twenty pfennigs, permitting one transfer, was introduced on the three systems. The Metropolitan Railway, the electrification of which is rapidly progressing, is not in the new traffic organization, because it belongs to the Railway Company.

Berlin is about to have its first apartment hotel, which is being built out on Hohenzollernstrasse. It will have 300 apartments of from one to three rooms, each with its own bathroom and kitchenette. On the ground floor stores, a cafeteria, and general reception and writing rooms are planned, while the garden will have tennis courts and a swimming pool. The monthly rent, including service, will range from 120 to 220 marks. It is believed that this kind of hotel will very soon have successors in the other parts of the city.

"Our Opinion," is the heading which Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gave to its editorial comments recently. This is an interesting innovation in the newspaper world. The German papers have no editorial pages. If the editor wishes to voice his opinion on a certain subject, he does this in an article taking up either the first or last column of the front page, and usually extending to the second page. Here it is that Theodor Wolff, Georg Bernhard and others wage their battles. The other editorial writers also use this column. It is, moreover, quite a common practice in German newspapers to follow up a report with an editorial comment. Thus much editorial writing will be scattered among the general news. Reading these front-page columns and little editorial paragraphs attached to news reports, the reader naturally should be aware of the fact that this is the opinion of the paper, and yet he is liable at times not to realize this fact quite fully. This may even happen when studying the editorial page of an English or American newspaper. The importance of the step taken by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is that it deliberately draws the reader's attention to the fact that he is reading the views of the newspaper. A certain courage and frankness seems to express itself in the words: "Our Opinion." It is as if the paper wanted to say: "Here is what we think (with the emphasis on the 'we'); we are not ashamed of it; we may hold different views from yours; you may read them or you may not, just as you please, but we are fully back of what we say"—a policy which is surely another step toward a sincerer journalism.

The Berlin Symphonic Orchestra is now on its autumn tour. This year it is visiting Poland, Rumania, Jugo-

slavia and Czechoslovakia. Altogether twenty-five concerts are planned, and two will be given in every capital. It is the first time in twenty years that this orchestra has visited Rumania.

It seems as if the trades, so honored in the Middle Ages before the arrival of factories and mass production, are to come into their own once more, to a certain extent at least. This will be done not by reviving the customs of old, however, but by adapting the trades more closely to modern business and production methods, by inducing them, furthermore, to assist in the development of engineering and finally by paying due consideration and respect to their importance to society and general culture. These, at least, are the tasks to which a new institution that will be established in Berlin this fall under the name of "Institution for Trades Economics," and that has been granted a subsidy of 100,000 marks by the Reich, has set itself. Truly, an interesting development in the age of the conveyor belt.

### Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

### Use of Word "England"

FROM time to time attention is drawn to an error which finds expression in all branches of literature and in daily conversation. It is an error which has both a geographical and historical significance, and the last gentleman who made reference to it while in conversation with the writer is an eminent veteran educationist and newspaper man. In publications throughout the country one frequently reads: "The English Government does such and such." "England's reply is," or "The King and Queen of England." It is common knowledge that such references are entirely wrong and, in a large measure, meaningless. One day the educationist referred to was speaking to an Englishman, when the latter passed a remark to the effect that England was a wonderful old island. With characteristic imperturbability the old gentleman turned to the Englishman and asked him to point out the island known as England on the map! This incident itself reveals the error in all its absurdity.

Another similar incident occurred quite recently when a lady spoke of "the King and Queen of England," and her companion, perhaps out of cynicism, inquired if "the Kings and Queens of Scotland, Ireland and Wales were also present." The fact, remains, however, that the words "England" and "English" are frequently used with regard to matters that do not alone concern England, but which affect the whole of the British Isles. Hence a mistaken impression may go abroad.

It would appear that the historical fact is frequently overlooked that the union of Scotland and England as Great Britain became law in May, 1707. By bearing in mind that "England" and "English" are in a sense parochial in their scope as compared with the designations "Great Britain" and "British" citizens, whether they owe native allegiance to the House, the Thistle, the Shamrock, or the Leek, can do much to strengthen the bonds of friendship and harmony which have existed between these units for hundreds of years.—Toronto Globe.

### Motors and National Parks

THE Canadians have "beat us to it." They have decided to keep automobiles out of Glacier National Park so that the region may not be defiled by dust, noise, and gasoline fumes. Even hot-dog stands have been banned. The park is to be a sanctuary for mortals seeking peace and quiet. Had such a plan been protected by our own park service, it would have been condemned as undemocratic and un-American. But the idea is sound. . . . Experience in the Yosemite Park has shown that where a small region, like the floor of the valley, is particularly popular, it becomes so overrun that it is almost unbearable. The Canadian experiment deserves the serious consideration of Americans.—New York Times.